

JPRS-NEA-86-111

6 SEPTEMBER 1986

## Near East/South Asia Report

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6 SEPTEMBER 1986

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RUMOR OF ARRANGED DEATH FOR NUMAYRI DISCUSSED

EA051658 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Station commentary: "Is Numayri About to Die?"]

[Text] A reliable source told Radio SPLA that there is a strong and persistent rumor going around in the corridors of power in Khartoum that the deposed dictator Numayri may die fairly soon. The rumor has it that it is an arranged death.

It is worth mentioning that the March/April uprising which overthrew Numayri got him in Cairo, where he stays up to date. The issue of his extradition to Sudan to face trial has since been in the forefront of the popular demands. Equally well, the issue has been a thorn in the flesh of the relationship between the two countries. Egypt has been adamant in refusing to hand Numayri over.

Recently, in an interview published in Sudan, Siwar al-Dhahab, the former chairman of the Transitional Military Council [TMC] admitted for the first time that his government had asked the Egyptian government to keep Numayri in Egypt. Although this was the case with the TMC, the present administration, which claims to be representative of the people, would not want to be seen unresponsive to the popular demands, of which this issue is central.

Nevertheless, the same difficulties as before still remain. The situation is even complicated by the fact that Sadiq [Al-Mahd], who is under pressure from the Ansar to extradite Numayri to stand trial for having killed their imam, al-Hadi, has vowed not to visit Egypt while Numayri is still there. If the rumor is true, and we have no reason to doubt it, this timely death of Numayri may let the two governments out of [as heard] the hook. The question is: for how long? The SPLA regrets this to be the case, because Numayri should stand trial to account for the crimes and atrocities perpetrated against the Sudanese people during his regime.

/12913

CSO: 4500/176

GOVERNMENT COMMANDER REPORTED KILLED

EA051705 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Radio SPLA has learned that the recent raid by SPLA forces of Mozlum Battalion on Malut Army Garrison in Northern Upper Nile, left 21 enemy soldiers dead including the commander of Malut Army Garrison and the commander of the military clinic; 17 enemy troops were also injured.

The radio SPLA correspondent in Malut says that out of the total force of 60 troops stationed in Malut, now only 22 soldiers are physically capable of defending the area. Lieutenant Colonel Daniel Deng (Alony), commander of Ar Rank and Malut appealed to the few soldiers left in Malut to evacuate their garrison immediately and to go in peace.

He also appealed to them to live in peace under SPLA law and government. He appealed in particular to the Arab tribes to live in peace with their neighbors as they were doing before they could be armed by the Khartoum regime. [sentence as heard]

The official SPLM-SPLA spokesman has remarked that the tribal militia cannot be matched with the SPLA heavy mortar antiaircraft guns. If the government army cannot defeat the SPLA then the untrained and underarmed tribal militia cannot defeat the SPLA.

Radio SPLA has learned that Lieutenant Colonel Daniel Deng (Alony), Major Alfred (Apoch), and Captain Oyai Deng Ajak, the commander of the area have been directed by Commander-in-Chief of SPLA and chairman of SPLM, Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior, to call on the chiefs and the elders of the Arab tribes, both of Ar Rank, Malut, and Kodok, to come to a peace conference to resolve their difference under SPLA so that there is peace prevailing in the area.

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CSO: 4500/176

REBEL COLONEL TO RETURN FROM ADDIS ABABA

JN041528 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1443 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Khartoum, 4 August (SUNA)--Colonel Ya'qub Isma'il, who is currently in Addis Ababa with other groups which raised arms against the Sudanese Government, is expected to return to the country in the near future. This was announced by Prime Minister and Defense Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi in his statement to the Constituent Assembly on the outcome of his recent trip to Addis Ababa.

Colonel Ya'qub Isma'il is leading the Sudanese revolutionary forces in Ethiopia, which left Libya after the 6 April uprising which toppled President Numayri's regime in Khartoum. These forces acted from Libya as part of the opposition against Numayri's regime. The revolutionary forces fought the Numayri regime in coordination with Colonel John Garang, commander of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army. After the 6 April uprising, the revolutionary forces held contacts with the Alliance of National Forces for the Salvation of the Homeland and are currently contacting other parties in regard to representation in the constitutional conference, which will deal with the problems of governing the country.

The Sudanese revolutionary forces halted military operations against the transitional government led by General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab after it announced its decision to hand over authority to the people at the end of the year-long transitional period.

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CSO: 4500/176



## SPLA COMBATS GOVERNMENT TROOPS IN JUBA

EA021503 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Latest reports from Juba say that beginning 30 July 1986, SPLA forces in and around Juba engaged enemy troops in fierce fighting. Radio SPLA correspondent in the area says that in the initial stages of the fighting, the enemy lost 105 of its men, including two majors, one first lieutenant, five lieutenants and a number of other officers from the police, prisons, fire brigade, and the militia. A large quantity of ammunition, mortar shells and an 82 mm mortar were also seized. According to the correspondent, SPLA forces dislodged government troops, following an attack launched on three fronts from (Korgit), (Molbor), east of Juba airport from the north, and from the west through Tong Thiang. SPLA forces have ever since dug themselves within level range of any aircraft landing at or overflying Juba airport. Lieutenant Colonel Kuol (Manyang Dut), the overall commander of the SPLA forces in the area, has issued a stern warning to both internal and domestic aircraft of any kind not to fly over Juba or near it.

Radio SPLA has learned that the dislodged enemy force which had been entrusted with the defending of Juba airport was originally in transit to the besieged enemy garrison at Bor via Mongalla. Reliable sources in Juba now say that because the government troops originally destined for Bor are being used to counter the threat to Juba, it has become highly improbable that Khartoum will attempt to reinforce its besieged garrison at Bor in the near future.

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CSO: 4500/176



SPLA URGES JUBANS TO ABANDON TOWN

EA022118 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 2 Aug 86

["Appeal" by Captain Scopus (Lo boro) Kenyi addressed to citizens of Equatoria, and the residents of Juba "in view of the present state of the war," date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] Fellow citizens of Equatoria and especially those now living in Juba and the already besieged towns of Torit and Kapoeta: This may be my third appeal to you. I made one in March 1985 and again in July of the same year. Many of you might have thought that all we have been saying was false. It is now clear that the war is not far away and that the SPLA is capable of reaching any part of the Sudan. The misconception of the SPLA-SPLM which might have resulted from the slanderous propaganda by the enemy and your ignorance of the real situation should not lead you blindly into an enemy trap. We in the SPLA-SPLM feel duty-bound to clarify certain facts which we feel you should know and [are] therefore making this appeal to all of you at this crucial time in the history of our struggle. Fellow citizens, the current situation in war zone one should be clear to all of you now. In the three years of protracted armed struggle waged by SPLM-SPLA against the forces of minority clique regime in Khartoum, certain facts stand out clearly:

1. That the SPLA forces have effectively pinned down all the government military garrisons in Upper Nile Administration area, Bahr al-Ghjazal administrative area, and the eastern bank of Eastern Equatoria administrative area. Now with the SPLA forces effectively besieging Juba, virtually the whole of the war zone one, otherwise known as southern Sudan, is militarily paralyzed. These garrisons now are isolated and passive military units, which can collapse any time.

2. All attempts by the government in Khartoum to improve the situation have proved futile.

The disastrous attempts to open up roads like Juba-Bor, Wau-Rumbek, Torit-Kapoeta, Kost-i-Malakal have tended to multiply the problem. In fact we can say that rather than the government controlling the situation, the SPLA now controls it.

3. The militia force of the government [words indistinct] the so-called friendly forces in Upper Nile Administrative area, now (?sacked) under heavy defeat by the gallant forces of the Sudanese People's Revolution. The Mandari militia who have been deceived and recruited under the policy of divide and rule and were supposed to be the shield to protect Juba fled in disarray and now the prime minister, al-Jadiq al-Mahdi, accuses them of having caused the closure of Juba airport. The Parajok Training Center in Acholi area was dispersed before its recruits could be passed out. With the (?crumbling) of the militia (?policy), the SPLA [word indistinct] and the main battle in war zone one is completed.

Fellow citizens: With effective SPLA siege of the towns, especially Juba, which had acted as the main supply point for its forces, the government has devised another false propaganda. It has mounted a loud international propaganda claiming that about two million people in the south are under threat of starvation. This famine is said to be caused by the SPLA activities. Never be deceived, because the SPLA has not interrupted the crop-producing activities of the people. On the contrary, it has encouraged them.

Secondly, the rural population of the Sudan and in the backward areas of the Sudan have never witnessed [word indistinct] in their lives, nor do they ever receive [word indistinct] from the towns. On the contrary, they have acted as suppliers of foodstuffs to the major towns. With the SPLA effectively controlling these rural areas, the unproductive towns will have to starve. As a result, the civilian population in the towns is leaving for the rural areas where food and peace are in plenty under the guidance of the SPLA forces. The government sees this departure of the civilian population to the rural areas as a security problem for its [word indistinct] (?aggressive garrisons). The farming situation is therefore, used as a vain attempt to stock the towns with relief foods to keep the civilian populations around, because this will justify its claim that it is in full control of the situation, but never listen to this (?state) propaganda.

The SPLA is no fool to be so easily defeated. We know that this food is not for the civilians, but for the army, because this is for a preparation for a major operation against the SPLA. We shall neither open the roads nor let food be stocked in our town. Fellow citizens, I would, therefore, like to appeal to you in all parts of Equatoria, and especially in Juba town, to leave the towns. I would like you to cooperate with the SPLA forces wherever they may be. The government's claim of controlling the situation is nonsense, because how could we have reached Juba? The policy of arming you as militia to fight the SPLA is in fact a show of defeat and is, therefore, using you as a sponge to absorb the SPLA pressure on them. You will surely die innocent and for a cause you do not understand. The famine now being played up and responded to by certain international agencies is nothing but a vain attempt by the government to prepare for an operation against the SPLA. We shall not allow it to happen. We are going to fight the war to a finish and anybody who insists on staying will only do so at his own risk.

The government is aware that while you (?have the intention) of leaving the towns for rural areas where food and peace are in plenty, its forces have no alternative lest they will have to defect, as is going to happen soon. That

is why I do not want you to stay around. But why stay when (?work) and life itself has lost its meaning while the government can neither provide food nor security, when the (?chance) of liberation from this evil awaits you in your rich rural areas? You will be sincerely welcomed by any SPLA forces wherever you will report. Thank you very much for listening.

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CSO: 4500/176

## REACTION TO SUSPENSION OF NEWSPAPERS

### Information Minister Explains Suspension

JN031954 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1730 GMT 3 Aug 86

[Text] Khartoum, 3 August (SUNA)--Culture and Information Minister Muhammad Tawfiq has denied there was a premeditated intention to abandon the AL-AYYAM and AL-SAHAFAH newspapers, which were suspended this morning.

He added in a statement to SUNA that the decision suspending the two papers is merely an organizational internal measure, emphasizing its legality on the grounds that their ownership and supervision devolved to the Culture and Information Ministry after the expiration of the transitional phase. He said that during this phase the two papers had no affiliation. The Ministry decided to suspend them until things are straightened out, he added.

The minister said the committee charged with enforcing the government's suspension decision will undertake a review and evaluation of the situation of AL-SAHAFAH and AL-AYYAM publishing houses and their properties. The committee will also make limited recommendations concerning the future of the two papers and the possibility of turning them into a public company with government participation, including the question of workers participation and distribution of shares.

The minister denied his decision infringes on the press and publication law prohibiting suspending newspapers through administrative decrees, leaving this to legal authorities. He indicated the decision came from a quarter which is entitled to total supervision of the papers, which makes the suspension a mere internal organizational procedure.

Meanwhile, a number of journalists working on the suspended papers have strongly rejected the decision, arguing it is part of a conspiracy by some parties to control the media. They indicated the necessity of the existence of national papers in which small parties, especially those in the south and the National Sudanese Party which have no publications of their own, can air their views. Other reporters for the two publishing houses said they think the minister made the decision without enough study and ignored workers for these papers, especially during the suspension period.

They said the suspension was in reaction to a strike by AL-AYYAM newspaper, with the minister compounding the problem rather than resolving it. They described the suspension decision as heavy-handed, despite the prevailing democratic climate and the necessity for shared decisionmaking.

#### Journalists Protest Suspension

JN051530 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 5 August (SUNA)--Journalists from SUNA, the two suspended national dailies--AL-AYYAM and AL-SAHFAH,--the party and independent papers, the journalists' union, and the newspaper, publication, and distribution workers staged a demonstration this morning from the journalists' union building to the Constituent Assembly at the entrance to Omdurman city, to hand the Constituent Assembly speaker a memorandum protesting the decision by the Culture and Information Minister on 3 August suspending AL-AYYAM and AL-SAHFAH newspapers.

Police intercepted the demonstration before the protesters arrived at the Constituent Assembly and blocked the crossing point on the White Nile bridge leading to Omdurman. The journalists were able to reach the Assembly entrance using private and public vehicles. The police pursued them and dispersed the demonstration. The journalists' union handed a protest memorandum to Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim, secretary general of the Constituent Assembly, who promised to convey it to the speaker of the Constituent Assembly at the conclusion of today's session.

#### Journalists Arrested Following Protest

EA052254 Khartoum SUNA in English 1655 GMT 54 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Khartoum, 5 August--At least seven journalists were arrested by police authorities today from inside the headquarters of the Sudanese Constituent Assembly following the submission of a protest memorandum on the recent suspension of two dailies. The arrest has been carried out in accordance with directives from high level authorities, police said.

Another journalist from the Gulf paper AL-KHALIJ, Shadhiyah Hamid, was also arrested today by police here under the pretext that she had entered the assembly's premises without authorization. The journalist has a card showing she is the correspondent for AL-KHALIJ paper.

#### Assembly Speaker Seeks Journalists' Release

EA052255 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1738 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Summary from poor reception] Khartoum, 5 August (SUNA)--The speaker of the Constituent Assembly has expressed disapproval at the arrest of some journalists by the security authorities. He said that as a result of their conduct the authorities have contravened Article 96 of the Constituent Law. Professor Muhammad Ibrahim Khalil was addressing the Constituent Assembly today.



He said the police had paid no heed to the Constituent Assembly Law and had exercised their authority directly. He said he had contacted the minister of the interior with a view to securing the release of the detained journalists. He said he would also contact the journalists' union to inform them that neither the Constituent Assembly nor its secretariat was responsible for what had happened and to express the hope that such excesses would not recur.

#### Government Defends Suspension

JN091915 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1725 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Khartoum, 9 August (SUNA)--Workers at the AL-AYYAM and AL-SAHAFAH newspapers, which were suspended by a decree from the minister of culture and information, received a reply from the Council of Ministers today to a memorandum they recently submitted to the Cabinet concerning the suspension.

In its reply, the Council of Ministers raised a number of basic principles, including recognition that the government will not have a newspaper of its own under the country's new democratic system.

The letter also noted that the government takes into account the fact that AL-AYYAM and AL-SAHAFAH are an important heritage of Sudanese journalism which must be preserved in a manner ensuring the efficient and objective implementation of journalistic and cultural tasks.

The letter stressed that the government's commitment to ensuring workers' rights during the three month period of implementing and following up the minister's decision was beyond question. Future claims will be settled as recommended by the committee charged with implementing the suspension decision.

The government's letter said it was pointless at this stage to argue over the issue any further, and suggested that the committee be given the opportunity to carry out its task.

The letter has been submitted to the worker's subcommittee for the appropriate decisions.

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CSO: 4500/174

## BRIEFS

LIBYAN OIL PRODUCTS--Khartoum, 7 August (SUNA)--Sudan has agreed with Libya to import oil products from Tripoli worth between fifty to sixty million dollars, said the Energy and Mining Minister before the constituent assembly yesterday. The Minister who was reacting to questions raised by the MPS, said the policy of his ministry was based on self-reliance and that within this context it had reached agreements with Libya and other countries in the framework of goods exchange. He pointed that the ministry is also seeking to use the savings of Sudanese expatriates for purchasing oil products to Sudan, a way of rounding the problem facing Sudanese nationals working in countries where expatriates are not allowed to transfer all their savings to Sudan. He said the ministry is also to purchase oil through grants and loans from friends and sister countries. He added that reserve and the contracted oil quantities will cover Sudan's needs up to next November. [Text] [Khartoum SUNA in English 1020 GMT 7 Aug 86 JN] /12913

REBELS ADVANCE ON AKOBO GARRISON--Reports from Upper Nile say that SPLA forces under Lieutenant Colonel Peter Fanum (Pany Ping) have intensified their advance on Akobo government army garrison. According to Radio SPLA correspondent in the area, the advance on Akobo began in August 1986 with a heavy shelling of the government army positions inside Akobo. Further details are expected to emerge later in the week. [Text] [(Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 5 Aug 86 EA] /12913

REBELS CAPTURE POLICE POST--Reports from Equatoria say that SPLA forces of Koryom task force have finally occupied Pitia police station, 12 miles north of Juba along the River Nile. According to our correspondent in the area, the SPLA forces overran the station after dislodging two enemy support platoons, two auxillary police platoons and the militia that were stationed there to guard the interests of the Khartoum regime to Juba. AKM rifle number 51718 was captured. The operation was conducted on 3 August 1986. [Excerpt] [(Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 5 Aug 86 EA] /12913

'OUTLAWS' ATTACK VILLAGE NEAR KURMUK--Medani-Sudan, 6 August (SUNA)--A group of outlaws affiliated with Colonel John Garang attacked the citizens of a village south of Kurmuk along the border between the Blue Nile and Upper Nile Regions. A number of villages came under attacks by outlaws who plundered the citizens' cattle, money, possessions, and clothes. Press reports said that



there were no human losses. The competent organs moved to control security in the area. [Text] [Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1740 GMT 6 Aug 86 JN] /12913

SPLA REPORTS GOVERNMENT CASUALTIES--SPLA units of Tiger, Timsah, Mut and Kalashnikov Battalions under the overall command of Major Riak Majer Deng have been in action again in Bentiu. According to Radio SPLA's correspondent accompanying the SPLA forces in Bentiu, the combined forces attacked Bentiu garrison at 2 a.m. on 8 August 1986, and killed 85 enemy soldiers. Six foxholes were destroyed together with a 120 mm mortar and one goryunov heavy machinegun. Buildings housing the enemy garrison, and other houses in Bentiu Town, were completely destroyed by SPLA gunfire. Our correspondent said that Tiger Battalion went into action again 12 hours after the initial attack and dealt the still recovering enemy soldiers a devastating blow. [Excerpt] [(Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 11 Aug 86 EA] /12913

ARMED FORCES REPULSE ATTACK--Khartoum, 10 August (SUNA)--The Armed Forces have repulsed an attack by a group of outlaws on the city of (Kodok) north of Malakal to cut off the shipping route, undermine security in the agricultural area, loot properties, and kill and evacuate the citizens. A responsible source at the Armed Forces General Command said here today that during their withdrawal from (Kodok), the outlaws managed to set the city's mosque ablaze, adding that the Armed Forces followed the withdrawing outlaws and inflicted heavy losses on them in men and equipment. He also said that the Armed Forces are currently in full control of the security situation in the area. [Text] [Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1722 GMT 10 Aug 86 JN] /12913

PRIME MINISTER EXPLAINS EVENTS--Khartoum, 7 August (SUNA)--Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has said that the foreign news media as well as some local news media have depicted the recent events in the city of Juba unrealistically in an attempt to minimize the large role played by the People's Armed Forces to consolidate stability and security in Sudan. He made these remarks during his meeting with the newspapers' chief editors and news media leaders. Al-Mahdi said that the Juba events began when the Mandari tribe militias moved toward Juba in an attempt to protect women, children, and cattle from the attacks of aggressors who ripped open the abdomen of pregnant women and killed children. He said he saw the signs of this aggression at the Juba hospital, adding that the government's task was to prevent the Mandari tribe militias from retaliating against the Nile tribe in Juba. Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi said that the city of Juba was safe at the time and that supplies were reaching it from the south via Nimule on the border with Uganda. He indicated that this refutes the reports that Juba was besieged during recent fighting between the People's Armed Forces and outlaws on the Lado mountain, about 27 km from Juba. He affirmed that Juba airport was not closed as foreign news media falsely reported, indicating that if the Sudanese news media had been strong, they would have explained this matter. [Text] [Khartoum SUNAQ in Arabic 1428 GMT 7 Aug 86 JN] /12913

CSO: 4500/176

## BRIEFS

SYRIAN ROLE IN LEBANON DENOUNCED--Baghdad, 29 Jul (INA)--An Iraqi paper says that the return of the Syrian regime's forces to West Beirut has not come to secure better conditions for a Lebanese settlement. AL-THAWRAH, organ of the Ba'th Party, says that the new Syrian military interference has taken place behind the Lebanese legitimacy's back and against its will and that of the Lebanese. AL-THAWRAH adds that the return of the Syrian regime did not take place to check the series of explosions, assassinations, and kidnappings that the Syrian regime itself exercises wherever its forces are present, whether in the north or in Beirut. AL-THAWRAH says that the Syrian regime is preparing for an attack against the Palestinian camps in Beirut to eliminate the obstacle of Palestinian steadfastness against the capitulatory schemes which can only be peddled at the expense of the Palestinian gun and steadfastness. AL-THAWRAH concludes by saying that the liquidation of the Palestinian presence is a dream that al-Asad has long been cherishing in addition to its being one of the conditions set for allowing the Syrian regime to enjoy a better position in Lebanon and at the negotiating table. [Text] [Baghdad INA in Arabic 0820 GMT 29 Jul 86 JN] /8918

CSO: 4400/261

SAUDI ARABIA WILL CONFRONT IRANIAN AGGRESSION IN GULF AREA

Kuwait ARAB TIMES in Arabic 5 Aug 86 p 1

[Excerpts]

RIYADH, Aug. 4, (Agencies): Saudi Arabia has vowed to defend itself and its Arab allies in the Gulf region in the event of aggression by any party, the official Saudi Press Agency reported today.

The agency quoted an unidentified government official as regretting media statements of Iranian leaders who "threaten Saudi Arabia and its sister country Kuwait."

It said: "The kingdom will at once exercise its right to self-defense in the event of aggression on its territory or on any of its sister countries."

"Saudi Arabia will defend itself with all the potentials it possesses, relying first on God and second on the capability of its armed forces and faith of its loyal people who will protect unto martyrdom every grain of sand in their country," the

agency quoted the official as warning.

He was referring to recent statements by Iranian officials who threatened to punish Gulf Arab powers that allegedly support Iraq.

Stressing that the kingdom's policy is geared to peacemaking, the Saudi official expressed his country's regret at "statements by Iranian officials which involve many untrue and unrealistic contentions aside from the repeated threats."

/12828

CSO: 4400/257

## YUGOSLAVIA INVITES INVESTMENT, ACKNOWLEDGES FINANCIAL HELP

Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 4 Aug 86 p 1

[Excerpts]

YUGOSLAV Prime Minister Branko Mikulich yesterday assured Kuwaiti investors that Yugoslavia had enacted adequate legislation for protecting foreign capital.

Mikulich was speaking in an interview before his departure at the end of a three-day official visit during which he held talks with HH the Amir, and HH the Crown Prince and Prime Minister Sheikh Saad Al Abdullah Al Sabah.

Mikulich said his country's stand towards international issues was "identical" to Kuwait's. He also expressed satisfaction over talks held with senior Kuwaiti officials.

### Ventures

Mikulich said that his talks with Kuwait's leaders covered the prospects of carrying out joint economic ventures.

"The talks revealed that there are chances of raising the economic cooperation between the two countries to the standard of the very satisfactory political relations existing between the two friendly countries," he said.

Mikulich in particular thanked the Kuwaiti government for financially assisting Yugoslavia in rescheduling foreign debts.

said that his government over the past two months adopted a number of measures for encouraging foreign investments, exports, checking domestic consumption and reducing the inflation rate.

Mikulich was in Kuwait for talks on promoting bilateral ties and coordinating stands in preparation for the upcoming summit conference of the Non-Aligned Movement in Harare, Zimbabwe.

### Measures

"We have received ample assistance from the Kuwaiti government in rescheduling debts and hereby extend extreme thanks to Kuwait on this score," he said.

He said that his country managed to repay debts according to schedule."

The Yugoslav Prime Minister

On his departure from Kuwait, Mikulich was seen off by Sheikh Saad, the Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister, Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmed, the Acting State Minister for Cabinet Affairs and Health Minister, Dr. Abdul Rahman Al Awadi, the Minister of Finance and head of mission of honour, Jassem Al Khorafi, the State Minister for Foreign Affairs, Saoud Mohammed Al Osaimi and other senior Kuwaiti officials.

/12828

CSO: 4400/257

PENALTIES MAY BE IMPOSED ON VIOLATORS OF MARKET LAW

Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 4 Aug 86 p 10

[Text] KUWAIT's stock market committee is discussing a series of penalties to be imposed on anyone breaking the market's rules.

The penalties, which were discussed at a meeting this week chaired by the Minister of Commerce and Industry, are designed to stop frauds and to assure the rights of agents.

The committee emphasised the need to oust firms which did not pay their annual market subscriptions and those which had suffered losses which made it impossible for the to continue.

The committee also endorsed a series of recommendations designed to upgrade the performance and services offered by brokers and on the requirements for new brokers entering the market.

Meanwhile, the deputy chairman of the Kuwait's stock exchange market Khaled Ali Al-Kharafi, has issued an order to ban dealings in shares of the Al-Ahliya Investment Company in the bourse until further notice.

Kharafi informed the concerned departments in the market to implement the order which he said was approved by the committee on Saturday following the study of the Kuwait bourse's internal regulations.

/12828

CSO: 4400/257

KUWAIT AIDS ORPHANS IN 21 ISLAMIC COUNTRIES

Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 5 Aug 86 p 4

[Text] THE director of the orphans sponsor project and director of the charity establishment at Kuwait's Zakat House, Abdul Aziz Al Yassin, said yesterday that the project sponsors orphans in 21 Islamic and Arab countries.

He told Al Qabas newspaper that the project provided complete care for orphans through donations.

**Information**

He said that the cost of supporting orphans differed from one country to another, with the cost ranging from KD 8 in countries such as Somalia and Kenya to KD 30 in Kuwait, Jordan and Yemen.

He added that donors were

provided with information about the orphans they supported

He said that Zakat House was now accepting donations from abroad.

He said there were several ways of donating. For instance the amount could be paid through a standing order with the bank, or by paying the money directly to Zakat House when convenient.

He said that more than 9,500 orphans were helped through donations from over 5,000 people since the project began in October 1983.

He described the response to appeals as excellent, and said that donations from outside Kuwait were mainly from Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states.

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CSO: 4400/257

## BRIEFS

MAGAZINE STOPS PUBLICATION--The AL-ANBA' magazine, mouthpiece for the Progressive Socialist Party, has announced its decision to stop publication due to what it describes as overall economic deterioration and accumulating financial burdens. [Text] [Beirut Voice of Lebanon 0515 GMT 5 Aug 86 NC] /8918

PALESTINIAN ENTRY INTO SIDON DENIED--The Information Office of the Nasirite Popular Organization has issued the following statement: Certain local private radios have reported that Palestinians from the Fatah Movement have entered Sidon through its port. This report is completely false and groundless. We wish to point out that the port of Sidon has been blockaded by Israeli enemy boats for over 2 months now. These boats prevent even fishermen from going about their business. Only one merchant ship has entered the port during this time. The ship ("Mondial Tar") arrived via Belgium and Germany today with a cargo of cars. [Text] [Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 7 Aug 86 NC] /8918

PALESTINIAN OFFICERS NAMED--Well-informed security sources have identified some senior Palestinian officers and military officials who arrived in Sidon last Monday. They include: Colonel Ramadan Dawud, who heads the missiles network, Colonel Ghazi Muhanna, Colonel Sayf al-Din Tamini, Captain Mas'ud Murtaja, and Lieutenant Mahmud al-Najjar. Among the military officials are: Sa'id al-Ghazzawi, Naji al-Tahhawi, Fu'ad 'Azzam, and Mahmud Abu al-Rish. These same sources say that another batch of Palestinian cadres and elements will arrive soon in Sidon. [Text] [Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 8 Aug 86 NC] /8918

CSO: 4400/261



## COMMERCE, INDUSTRY OFFICIAL ON FREE TRADE

JUN101744 Oman OBSERVER in English 2 Aug 86 p 9

[Text] Thirteen new industrial units will go on stream by the end of the year in Rusail taking the total number of factories in Oman's first and only industrial estate to 27.

Another 10 plants, said Commerce and Industry Under-Secretary Ahmed bin Abdulnabi Macki, would commence production in the next year. Five of them were already under various stages of construction, he added.

Mr Macki was speaking about the facilities that the government provided to boost industrial activity in the country, in an interview.

## Loans

The incentives, he said, included highly subsidised utility services and low rents on industrial plots.

The government also carried out feasibility studies, the reports of which were offered free to private entrepreneurs, as well as protection against foreign competition and loans at low interest rates.

The ministry, the under-secretary said, disbursed a total amount of R016.5M to private companies during the second 5 year plan under its soft loan scheme. This, he pointed out, was besides the R038.577M worth of loans given by the Oman Development Bank during the plan to finance 138 projects.

## Shares

He said the government had allocated R0121M for the industrial, agricultural and fisheries and housing sectors in the third plan.

But due to the current economic situation and because the plan had not yet been approved in its final form, the actual disbursement of the amount had not yet been done, Mr Macki added. He said the government hoped to give final shape to the plan by the end of the year.

He said the ministry's future plans to encourage private business included the setting up of industrial estates at Sohar, Nizwa, Sur and Raysut. But, this, he added depended on the availability of sufficient finances.

In reply to a question on proposals for a local stock exchange, Mr Macki said following discussions between officials of the Ministries of Finance and Economy and Commerce and Industry, the Central Bank and the Oman Chamber of Commerce and Industry it was decided to set up a Central Bureau for Exchange of Stock as a first step.

The bureau, to be established at the Commerce and Industry Ministry, would deal in shares of Omani companies in the first stage, Mr Macki added.

Rules and regulations for the bureau were currently being finalised taking into consideration the experiences of neighbouring countries in the field, he said.

Mr Macki reaffirmed Oman's total faith in free trade while answering a question on the government's recent decision to impose import duties on a number of agricultural products.

Customs duties, however, were unavoidable to safeguard local products and did not contradict with the country's free trade policy, he said, pointing out that even industrial nations resorted to duties to protect their industries.

He added that Oman had known from experience that local industries could not grow unless given protection by the government. Whenever a new plant began production, he pointed out, it was invariably found that the local market was flooded with products from rival foreign manufacturers.

The duty, the under-secretary said, was levied only after detailed studies of the financial position of the industry concerned and after comparing the prices of the domestic and foreign products.

He added the government had made it clear that protective duties would be temporary in nature, thus discouraging the local manufacturers to aim at high profits and low quality.

Mr Macki attributed the disparity in the prices of locally produced and imported cement to a steady increase in production against a sharp fall in demand in the neighbouring countries where there were nine cement units.

He said the two cement plants in the country, one in Raysut and the other in Rusail, were the result of a substantial rise in local demand in the wake of a spurt in construction activity, at the peak of which imports went up to as high as 1.8m tonnes a year.

The viability studies prior to the setting up of the plants, Mr Macki explained, said that the locally produced cement could be sold at RO27 per tonne. The ruling market price at the time was between RO40 and RO42 a tonne. The government, thus, was highly optimistic about the two factories, he said.

But when the country began producing in 1984, the prices started declining because of a huge increase in imports, Mr Macki said. Prices crashed to R021 per tonne for Bagged cement and to R019.500 for the unbagged type.

#### Incentives

The government had no choice but to interfere with the imposition of customs duty. Even this did not help and the market continued to be flooded with cheaper imported cement, Mr Macki said.

It was extremely difficult, he added, for Oman's new plants to compete with well established companies in the neighbouring countries.

However, the government would continue to give top priority to protecting its industries and economy, Mr Macki said, adding it would also ensure that undue burden was not put on the consumer.

The under-secretary also spoke about the incentives that the government offered to encourage foreign investment in the country. The government provided loans on easy terms and customs duty exemption for imports of equipment and raw materials.

He added joint ventures were exempted from payment of taxes for 5 years and there were no restrictions on transfer of profits out of the country.

#### Tourism

Agriculture, industry, fisheries and contracting had been specially earmarked for foreign investment, Mr Macki said.

Fisheries, he said, represented a good source of income and would be given all assistance by the government under its economic diversification plan.

Mr Macki said the "Omani Weeks" organised in West Germany, Denmark, Austria, the Netherlands, Belgium and Britain were highly successful and had brought the private sectors in these countries and Oman closer. A similar event would be organised in Switzerland shortly, he added.

On tourism development, Mr Macki said the government was encouraging the setting up of more Grade II and III hotels around the country by the private sector. The country, he added, already had enough of Grade I hotels under the present circumstances.

/8918

CSO: 4400/258

## BUSH'S CRITICISM OF NATION SEEN AS 'SOURCE OF PRIDE'

JN091424 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Arab brothers: At the end of his visit to the Middle East, U.S. Vice President George Bush made statements in which he spoke against Syria, its role, and its policy. He justified his failure to visit Syria by saying that Syria assailed the Peres-King Hassan II meeting. He justified his endeavors to persuade some Arab sides to hold separate, direct negotiations with Israel by saying that Syria had not shown readiness to participate in the peace process.

In fact, what Bush considers criticism of Syria is a source of pride for it. By firmly and strongly criticising the Moroccan king's meeting with Peres on Moroccan soil with the full knowledge and approval of the United States, Syria was voicing a Pan-Arab stand and invoking the collective decisions of the Arab summits on the Palestine question. Syria was not the only one that criticized King Hassan's step; the Arab masses in various Arab countries have expressed their condemnation and denunciation of this step in various forms and have rejected any sellout of the Palestinian cause and all compromises on it. Yesterday, the representatives of the Arab workers in the Arab homeland came to Damascus to denounce King Hassan's step and to declare a struggle against any trend toward capitulation to the U.S.-Israeli terms. With the exception of the Camp David regime in Cairo, no Arab side defended the Moroccan king's step. Even in Morocco itself, where lack of freedoms is well known, the king found himself compelled to appear on television and to speak via radio and the press to defend his step, justify it, and dissociate himself from any of its results.

Those who defend King Hassan II's step are representatives and mouthpieces of U.S. imperialism and Israel, and those who sympathize with Israel's aggression and expansionist schemes--led of course by George Bush. Thus, King Hassan II's step was a U.S.-Israeli one in both form and spirit and had nothing to do with the Arabs, Arab interests, or the Arab will. Syria is proud of its opposition to this step.

As for what Bush calls the peace march, as embodied in the Camp David agreements, this in fact is not a peace march but a march of Arab capitulation to

the United States and Israel. Acceptance of its terms constitutes a deviation from the Pan-Arab commitment to the Palestinian cause and a flouting of the UN Charter and resolutions. The march which the United States began at Camp David and to which it dragged Anwar al-Sadat did not bring peace, security, or stability to the region. On the contrary, the regional situation is now more complicated and inflammable following the Camp David agreements. Discussion of the U.S. process aimed to impose capitulation on the Arabs is similar to the Bush statements about direct negotiations, which he wants every Arab side to enter along with Israel. Bush's remarks about negotiations shows that the United States wants to transform these negotiations into an independent issue, which in fact it is not. If Bush, who of course was voicing the U.S. position, really wanted peace why didn't he talk about the international conference called for by the United Nations and which is supposed to be attended by all parties concerned? Why did Bush evade the two conditions of peace; namely, Israel's complete withdrawal from all of the occupied territories and recognition of the Palestinian people's national rights?

Syria rejects Bush's desire to impose process. Syria also rejects the talk about separate deals and partial settlements. Syria is opposed to preventing the United Nations from assuming its responsibility in the Middle East peace process. Syria's desire for genuine, just, and comprehensive peace is not in need of attestation from Bush, the peddler of separate solutions and partial deals, and the promoter of the U.S.-Israeli hegemony over the region.

/8918

CSO: 4400/261

AL-BA'TH ASSAILS RECENT BEIRUT BOMBINGS

JN101138 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 10 Aug 86

[From the press review]

[Text] AL-BA'TH editorial today deals with the recent developments in the area and the bombings which were carried out by Israel's agents in Beirut the day before yesterday. AL-BA'TH emphasizes that these crimes, which were aimed against attempts to obstruct any effort aimed at putting an end to the state of chaos which has exhausted Lebanon and become a real danger to its unity and sovereignty. The new crime occurred after the success of the efforts to restore security and peace in West Beirut and the southern suburb. The enemies were wagering on the inability to implement what has been implemented and this crime occurred when the sincere parties were able to implement the security plan agreed upon in Damascus. All the Lebanese look upon this plan as the hope which will bring peace to Lebanon and help the implementation of other plans aimed at resolving all aspects of the crisis, especially since the Lebanese citizen has become convinced that the success of the Damascus security plan certainly means a move to what is more important and comprehensive.

AL-BA'TH adds: A quick review of the series of recent conspiratorial moves taken by the Arab nation's enemies, especially after traitor Moroccan King Hassan II's reception of enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, U.S. Vice President George Bush's tour of the area, and the intensive talks between the Egyptian and Israeli officials, indicates that the series of bombings carried out during the same period were the result of these moves.

The paper says: What is indisputable is that the Lebanese masses know well the ones who work for the unity of the Lebanese land and people and those who work against Lebanese interests in words and deeds. The Lebanese citizen has now all the substantial evidence which confirms the involvement of some parties in the massacres against the homeland and the citizen. Therefore, every Lebanese citizen has the right to ask the active national forces to be more alert, pursue these agents, and exterminate them because this will be a favor to Lebanon and the Lebanese people.

AL-BA'TH concludes: We may agree that Lebanon's crisis is complicated because of regional and international circumstances, but this does not mean that it is



impossible to solve the problems that prevent ending this crisis. We are convinced that the tripartite agreement was and still is the ideal solution for the crisis that has exhausted all the Lebaneses.

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CSO: 4400/261



## AL-BA'TH ANALYZES EGYPTIAN TEAM'S VISIT TO GOLAN

JN110750 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 11 Aug 86

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper AL-BA'TH comments on Bush's tour and the Tabah negotiations between the Egyptian regime and the enemy's entity. As to the nature of these negotiations, AL-BA'TH says: The negotiations undoubtedly aim to realize two objectives: The first is to reach agreement on a unified formula to put an end to the growing free, Pan-Arab stand represented by Syria--a stand which has obstructed all the projects of capitulation which the U.S. administration wanted to implement through initiatives and proposals aimed at transforming the Zionist occupation of Arab land into a fait accompli and impose U.S.-Israeli hegemony over the region. It seems that the Egyptian regime, which is now exhausted economically and politically, has decided to openly join all the hostile forces which consider Syria to be the main obstacle on the path of the capitulatory solutions and the policy of imposing faits accomplis.

The evidence that this regime has made a final decision on this issue, that is, joining the nation's enemies, is the visit by a delegation from this regime to the occupied Syrian heights yesterday. They say that this delegation comprises some engineers but it is not unlikely that it may be composed of military personnel. According to the enemy radio, the delegation was acquainted with the security situation and the Israeli fortifications there.

Thus, we do not rule out the possibility that the Egyptian regime may have a certain role in the coming aggression being prepared by Washington and Tel Aviv against Syria.

The second objective is related to the issue of autonomy. As is well known, the U.S. administration is trying to create alternatives to the Palestinian people's representatives to cooperate with them and conclude this deal, which Israel considers vital to itself. It seems that Murphy's stay in the region is aimed at concluding the U.S. plan of implementing the Palestinian part of the Camp David Agreement.

Concluding, AL-BA'TH: What the Arab nation's enemies are preparing is extremely serious. We are not exaggerating because there are so many pieces of evidence to vindicate us. Therefore, the Arab nation should be alert and prepared to face the hostile forces' possible moves.

/8918

CSO: 4400/261

KUWAIT PAPER INTERVIEWS DEFENSE MINISTER

LD131144 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0846 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Kuwait, 13 Aug (KUNA)--Syrian defense minister Lieutenant General Mustafa Talas, affirmed that Syria is prepared to fight Israel at any time and that the Syrian Army is stronger now than ever before.

Lt Gen Talas warned, in an interview with the Kuwaiti Paper AL-QABAS published here today, that any Israeli military adventure "will be no picnic and there will be a lot of casualties--killed and injured."

The Syrian minister, speaking in Paris where he is spending several days leave, described the Israeli Likud and Labor Parties as "two sides of one coin and there is no difference between the two regarding Syria."

Mr Talas refused to give any details about the advanced military hardware which the Syrian Army possesses, however, he emphasized that the present Syrian Army is stronger than ever before.

The Syrian defense minister attacked the United States and those who lay bets on peaceful solutions in the region and said: "betting on the U.S. administration is wrong because the U.S. administration implements Israel's policy and what it offers the Arabs is not peace but capitulation to Israel." He denied that a secret meeting has taken place between U.S. Vice President George Bush during his recent tour in the area, and any of the Syrian officials, noting that Syria refused to receive him [Bush] and had given reasons at the time. Bush had asked to visit Syria to discuss what he called terrorism but Syria refused this expressing its view that it has nothing to do with the subject and that it has no desire of meeting with Bush to discuss just this subject.

The Syrian minister said "he could not respect Bush even if he was president of the United States after seeing him kneeling and weeping before the wailing wall in occupied Jerusalem."

He stated that visits by U.S. officials to the Middle East region have also lost their importance and credibility because they [U.S. officials] have become hostages to Israel.

On the Arab-Israeli conflict Syrian Defense Minister Lt Gen Mustafa Talas said it is not possible to settle this conflict except by armed struggle against Israel; also we cannot look for a just and comprehensive peace via the U.S. or the Israeli outlook; also Israel will not accept peace with the Arabs unless they come on their knees and surrender.

Talas revealed that he had personally refused to meet him at Secretary of State George Shultz' request in order to obtain a copy of the book--Zion's dough [fatir sihyon]--against which Israel is launching a wide campaign considering it anti-zionist and antisemitic.

Regarding the Syrian stand toward the Arab summit, he said that his country is in favor of holding such a summit, however, he defined the conditions for holding it noting that Syria wants to summit "under the umbrella of massing Arab energy to confront Israel and the United States." He added, "Syria does not welcome any summit being convened for any other objective." He renewed Syria's rejection of the Ifrane summit held between Morocco's King Hassan II and Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres last month, following which Syria severed its diplomatic relations with Morocco, recalled its ambassador from Rabat and asked the Moroccan ambassador to leave Damascus immediately.

Talas described Syrian-Jordanian relations as "good relations which are developing further."

Concerning the Lebanese crisis, the Syrian minister expressed his country's readiness to introduce amendments to the tripartite agreement signed by the active Lebanese forces in Damascus earlier this year, however, he said "provided these amendments do not touch the essence of the agreement and do not destroy it completely."

He affirmed Syria's determination to realize peace in Lebanon and to strike at whoever attempts to tamper with its security. He said that the security plan which they started to implement in West Beirut and the southern sector last week will extend to the other Lebanese areas including East Beirut and the Christian areas.

He described his country's relations with France as being stronger now at any time before and said Syria is working toward the release of the abducted Frenchmen in Lebanon without giving details on the subject.

Mr Talas will shortly submit his doctorate degree dissertation to the university of La Sorbonne on the strategic approach of Soviet Marshal Zhukov, one of the USSR's heroes during world War II and the liberator of Berlin city.

/8918

CSO: 4400/261

## BRIEFS

U.S. CENTRAL AMERICAN POLICY ASSAILED--AL-THAWRAH says: Continued and unlimited U.S. backing of dictatorial and fascist regimes and of murder and terror gangs in Micaragua, Honduras, and elsewhere--these regimes now rejected by their peoples as a result of their submission and subordination to the U.S. Administration and their complicity in implementing the aggressive U.S. approach--is an attempt to uphold these regimes and prolong them for as long as possible in the interest of world imperialist and Zionist ambitions and is aimed against the drive by Central American nations for freedom and their aspirations to achieve independence and rid themselves once and for all of subordination and the multinational monopoly companies which are makers of presidents. But the policies of Washington and Tel Aviv, based on direct military intervention and keeping alive tension, disputes, wars, and state terrorism, will ultimately produce bitter disappointment in view of the determination and resolve of these peoples to carry on the national liberation struggle until complete independence. [From the press review] [Text] [Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 2 Aug 86 JN] /8918

U.S. POLICY ASSAILED--AL-THAWRAH says: There is a U.S. tendency at this time to entrench Israeli occupation of the occupied West Bank through promoting the capitulationist road and encouraging the agents of the United States and Israel to play a new role in carrying out the plans of the Zionist enemy and in, consequently, helping it swallow the West Bank. Clearly this trend cannot be divorced from the overall U.S. policy in the area, which seeks to widen the circle of treason and capitulation and liquidate the Palestinian people's rights using every available means. For all the seriousness of these U.S. attempts one thing is certain and that is the steadfastness of our people in the occupied territories is bound to abort them and prevent them from realizing their objectives. The only practical response to these attempts lies in escalating armed struggle and intensifying resistance against Zionist occupation forces, as is happening now. AL-THAWRAH declares that deepening and spreading armed struggle at all levels and in all directions and turning it into a daily popular activity will exhaust the occupation forces, dictate just terms, and establish the Palestinian people's rights. Needless to say, this path represents the only option which can protect the Palestinian cause against plots and plans to liquidate it. It is a sure guarantee to liberate the occupied lands. The militant experience of the south Lebanese resistance serves as realistic evidence of the importance of popular armed struggle as the only option open to Arab in the occupied land. [From the press review] [Text] [Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 8 Aug 86 JN] /8918

ESCALATING LEBANESE RESISTANCE--In a comment today, the newspaper AL-THAWRAH explains that the Zionist enemy is escalating its brutal shelling of villages in southern Lebanon, imagining that terrorist and oppressive measures can affect the southerners' steadfastness and cohesion with the Lebanese national resistance men. This is because the Zionist enemy fully realizes that the growing national resistance operations and the successful implementation of security plans in Beirut all go toward the main aim of saving Lebanon from its crisis and liberating its territory from Israeli occupation. Israel does not want Lebanon to recover. This should be clear in the minds of all Lebanese, and should unify their ranks and efforts to foil the Israeli enemy's schemes aimed at destroying and fragmenting Lebanon and entrenching Israeli occupation of the south in preparation for usurping and judaizing it. The aim of escalating enemy oppressive measures in the south and daily provocative flights over Lebanon is to lure others into believing that the enemy is still able to play with the Lebanese card. However, what is certain is that this idea was destroyed completely when the Lebanese national resistance men managed to defeat the forces of invasion and to force them to retreat from wide areas in the south. It will not be long before Israel finds itself obliged to withdraw finally from all Lebanese territory because the development of events in Lebanon are proceeding in this direction. Hence the importance of escalating and intensifying Lebanese national resistance operations against the Israeli occupation forces to liberate the south and topple all Israel's designs against Lebanon. [From the press review] [Text] [Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 3 Aug 86 JN] /8918

CSO: 4400/261



## AFGHANISTAN

### KHAMENE'I SPEAKS WITH MUJAHIDIN ON PROBLEMS

Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 2 Jul 86 p 12

[Text] A group of Afghan Sunni and Shi'ite clerics, accompanied by a group of representatives of the Afghan Muslim Mujahidin, met with Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i, the president. In this meeting, Mr Khamene'i pointed out that the Muslim people of Afghanistan began their Islamic struggles from the time of the monarchical government in that country and added: From that time, the nation and the strugglers of Afghanistan have been recognized as a revolutionary element and a spark of hope in our hearts, which could be effective in Islamic rule.

According to the report of the presidential institution, Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i then explained the policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran towards Afghanistan and said: Afghanistan is a neighboring country with a common culture and a history intermingled with ours and a fate continually similar to ours. Hence, we cannot be indifferent towards a country with such historical, cultural, geographical and religious characteristics, particularly at this time, our country being an Islamic one and the parent of the Islamic regimes which will be created in the Islamic world.

He added: The fact that we are a neighbor to Afghanistan aside, we know that the Afghan nation is engaged in a just struggle, and wherever we observe such a situation in the Islamic world, we consider it our duty and responsibility [to be involved]. This situation is similar to the problems of Lebanon, Palestine, and the popular movements that are going on in the Islamic world against the dictatorial and oppressive regimes, where the Islamic Republic of Iran stands at the side of the people. And this fact is known to the entire world. We do not hide our support for the people, but announce it openly. Even in the non-Islamic world, should we see a country or a non-Muslim nation engaged in a just struggle, we support it, because we consider such support as also an Islamic duty. A clear example of this is the active presence of the Islamic Republic of Iran in support of the strugglers against the racist regime of South Africa.

Emphasizing that the just struggle of the oppressed nation of Afghanistan against an oppressor is reason enough for support, the president added: We have openly and decisively announced this position and cannot find another



country in the world that has expressed an opinion as decisively and clearly as has the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Referring to the existence of awesome international political and propaganda pressures against the oppressed nation of Afghanistan, the president said: On a world level, much effort was made to question the struggle of the Afghan nation and to present as terrorists the Afghan struggling groups and the nation supporting them, who are engaged in resistance. However, we have continually insisted in international assemblies that those who are against the imposed regime in Afghanistan today are not a specific group of people but the entire Afghan nation itself, and when a nation stands against a regime, it is treacherous to present that regime as progressive and revolutionary and that nation, despite all its greatness, as terrorists.

The political culture of the world would not accept such typing, and where such a great struggle exists, the revolutionary culture of the world considers this nation to be a revolutionary, struggling nation and that regime to be an imposed regime.

The president added: One-fourth of the Afghan population living abroad is indication enough that the nation does not accept the regime ruling its country. Hence, this is the fight of a nation against the regime.

The president emphasized: The regime in Afghanistan cannot survive without relying on foreign military forces.

He said: It is unjust for the Islamic Republic of Iran to look at the struggle of this nation and not see the relationship between the regime and the nation of Afghanistan. The Islamic Republic of Iran believes that because it has no popular base, the Kabul regime cannot be considered revolutionary, progressive or popular. For this reason, we have gone so far in our support of the people of Afghanistan that we have even accepted the risk of the loss of certain interests on the international level, in accordance with the noble Koranic verse: "Those who say our Lord is God should resist" [Arabic]. In other words, when we talk of monotheism, monotheistic standards, and the struggle of a Muslim people as they exist, negative consequences will ensue for us as well.

Emphasizing that the regime of the Islamic Republic of Iran cannot consider as unimportant the destiny of a nation and the future of Afghanistan, the president added: The world propaganda organizations, in order to dismiss Iran from the arena, have falsely quoted baseless issues from us in order to make world public opinion pessimistic regarding the relationship of the Islamic revolution of Iran and the great struggles of the Afghan nation. But we do not place any value on these baseless rumors of the organizations of the world spreading disinformation, nor have we determined a particular formula for the future of Afghanistan. Rather, we are interested in the destiny of the Afghan nation, that is, victory in the struggle for the rule of Islam in that country, and we reject any sort of conspiracy against the Islamic movement, the Islamic struggle, or the welfare and prosperity of the people of Afghanistan, and we will try as far as we can to provide the necessary

cooperation in this regard. However, the people of Afghanistan will determine the destiny and future of Afghanistan and it is they who will decide the kind of regime and government that must rule over them in the future. Of course, we are certain that, with its faith and strong belief in the Koran, the Afghan nation will choose nothing less than an Islamic regime.

The present struggle of the Afghan people throughout that country is a struggle for Islam, and those groups working with motives other than Islamic ones are unable to engage in struggle. A nation such as this, which is struggling, will obviously not entrust the future of its country to anything but Islam.

Emphasizing that the destiny of the Afghan nation must be determined by that nation alone, the president added: In regards to the issues of Afghanistan it is totally unacceptable to the Islamic Republic of Iran for certain policies to be followed from the other side of the world, from a nation or certain people assuming the role of big brother to the Afghan nation. In every negotiation, the representatives of the Afghan people must definitely be present, and in our opinion, without a doubt, the present regime of Afghanistan does not truly represent the people of Afghanistan.

Pointing out that in order to ensure that the destiny of the future of Afghanistan is determined by the people, the clerics, intellectuals, groups and prominent elements of that country must strongly organize the people and deepen their Islamic vision, the president said: The same people who are engaged in struggle today with light weapons and primitive means, with so much hardship and suffering, have tired their enemy, and this is quite evident. This is because the struggle of a nation is unending. Those who become tired and leave the arena are the politicians of the world, that is, the people who oppose the struggling nation of Afghanistan.

Pointing out that today, Islamic awareness has become widespread among the people and Islam is moving towards its divine destiny, the president referred to the importance of the role of the expert and competent elements in this movement and said: We believe that when the struggle is popular, with a monotheistic foundation, it cannot be extinguished and it will advance to victory. The groups that are leading the struggle and who carry the banner of the struggle can decelerate or accelerate the people's movement. If the struggle of a nation suffers a bitter defeat due to the error of a struggling group, the ones who make the error will be responsible before history and God.

Emphasizing the necessity of preserving unity among all the struggling elements, particularly between the Shi'ites and Sunnis, which is an old excuse by the enemy to create conflict, Mr Khamene'i said: The struggling Shi'ite and Sunni elements in Afghanistan must join hands and cooperate sincerely with each other, otherwise, they will be unable to play their role properly and will suffer defeat. Hence, today, if we truly believe that Shi'ites and Sunnis must join hands as Muslims and monotheists, they must completely set aside their past differences and create unity in the true sense of the word. Today, the United States and the Soviet Union oppose Islam and the wise path, and to be religious, Muslims must have unity of word.

Stressing that the Afghan strugglers must be a model of Islamic revolution, that is, they must carefully preserve the principle of neither East nor West in Afghanistan, the president said: Compromise with one faction is as ugly and unacceptable as compromise with the other; there is no difference. Any revolution can be a revolution only when it is independent. If it is dependent and relies on one place or another, then it is no longer a revolution and a struggle, rather it is opportunism and a political game. Hence, we emphatically recommend to influential and combative persons and figures in Afghanistan that they not trust or rely on domineering powers, particularly the superpowers, and not ask them for help. A revolution that hopes to fight by relying on the United States and the Soviet Union is not a revolution. Islam consists of a monotheistic regime, the first requirement of which is to break idols. Why should you compromise with one enemy in order to destroy the other enemy, while most often they go hand-in-hand?

In great global matters, we have experienced that the East the the West consult each other and act in cooperation, as they have in the Palestinian issue of Arabs and various other world issues. Hence, an Islamic revolution, if it is to consider itself an Islamic revolution, must be independent and must struggle not to lean towards the East or the West. You can be effective against a power that you are fighting when the whole world understands that you do not depend on anyone and are independent.

Pointing out that creating an arms race among the combative groups is a conspiracy by the superpowers, the president said: If the United States and the Soviet Union are at war with each other, why should a Muslim nation be used as a rifle in the hands of one against the other? Are the Muslim nation and Muslim leaders so insignificant and worthless that they must act as a tool in the hands of one power against another? If they are at war with each other, let them fight in another part of the world. In Afghanistan, our issue is the issue of Islam, and the East and West oppose Islam. Now, observe who is involved in fighting the Islamic revolution. Why does the United States oppose the Islamic revolution in Iran while supporting the Islamic revolution in Afghanistan? Hence, the race to acquire arms and resources is a false race, a race for fire. Our duty is a race for heaven and, therefore, to protect the principle of neither East nor West or independence, and observe the straight Islamic line carefully.

In conclusion, the president referred to the need for strong political and cultural struggle simultaneous with military struggle and invited all Afghan struggling groups to unify.

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CSO: 4640/419

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS TO KABUL SAID IMPROVING

Kabul HEYWAD in Dari 10 Jul 86 pp 1-2

[Text] For the purpose of providing many agricultural products to the inhabitants of Kabul and meeting their basic needs, a large meeting was held yesterday in the palace of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with the participation of comrade Soltan Ali Keshtmand, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the PDPA and president of the Council of Ministers of the DRA.

At this meeting comrade Zohur Razmju, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the PDPA and secretary of the party committee of the city of Kabul, other ministers and responsible officials of the ministries and other pertinent organs, farmers and members of the Board of Directors of the Agricultural Cooperatives of various cities and districts of the province of Kabul were also present.

At the beginning of the session comrade Abdul Ghafar Lakanwal, minister of agriculture and land reform, read the principal proclamation of the session regarding the provision of agricultural products for the Kabul inhabitants and creation of some effective methods for increasing the necessary agricultural needs of the people. Part of this proclamation appears below:

The party and the government of the DRA considers it one of the fundamental duties of the national and democratic Sawr revolution versus all the government and party organs to provide the basic necessities and foodstuffs of the people. To this end, every year extensive financial and technical assistance is extended by our humanitarian government to the hard-working farmers. For instance, through the pertinent departments of the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform every year some 130,000 to 145,000 tons of chemical fertilizers and 11,000 to 13,000 tons of improved wheat crop seeds are provided to the farming sectors and despite the very unfavorable climatic conditions during the past two years and all the counter-revolutionary efforts to inflict economic harm to our farming, the production of our agricultural products have been stabilized at an acceptable level. And in comparison to the period before the advent of the revolution it has increased by 7.2 percent.

Thereafter, Haji Vali Mohammad from the Agricultural Cooperative of Ahmad-Khan village of Bagrami district, Abdollah Tutakhil, head of the Agricultural and Stockbreeding of Gozargah, comrade Khoda-Nur Bavar, head of the Central Council of the Farmers Cooperative Union of the DRA, Mohammad A'sef, chief of Soltan Saheb



village cooperative of Yaghman district, Haji Abdul-Qadir, a farmer from Chahar-A'syab district, Valiahmad, a farmer from Deh-Sabz district, comrade Fazlahmad Togh'yan, director of the executive committee of the People's Representatives Assembly of Kabul Province, Vali Mohammad Abdiani, director of the Executive Committee of the People's Representatives Assembly of Kabul city, some other farmers and members of the agricultural cooperatives in turn made statements and expressed their views and suggestions concerning further increases in the agricultural products, regulating the process of purchase and sale and how to provide more needed agricultural products to the people.

Subsequently, comrade Soltan Ali Keshtmand while evaluating the work of this meeting regarding the provision of agricultural products for the inhabitants of Kabul and the duties of the pertinent organs, presented some specific guidelines for the purpose of providing the basic necessities of the people, increasing the agricultural products and meeting the needs and wishes of the farmers and other agricultural cooperative members. While asking for the undivided attention of all the relevant organs, he stated:

Dear friends and comrades!

The principal social and economic growth of the country for the years 1365-69 [21 March 1986 - 20 March 1987 to 21 March 1990 - 20 March 1991] comprise the first comprehensive social and economic program which has been devised after the advent of the revolution and in which the growth of all the national economic sectors and the enhancement of the financial and cultural level of Afghan society has been duly taken into consideration.

The social and economic plan for the current year is based on the principle of growth and will be successfully followed. In the government plan, particular attention will be paid to the need for a fundamental improvement in work in the villages and speeding up the resolution of issues pertaining to land reform as one of the major duties of the national and democratic Sawr revolution so that the farmers will feel assured of the government's care and insure their unity and solidarity with the government.

Clearly, Afghanistan is an agricultural country. A large number of the population reside in the villages and about 60 percent of GNP and 66 percent of the national revenue is dependent on agricultural production. In the villages, the principal front of struggle for the implementation of the goals of the revolution is continuing and for this reason extensive measures are underway in order to reconstruct the existing irrigation system of the country, build new irrigation establishments, expedite the land and water reform, prepare improved crop seeds, agricultural machinery, and chemical fertilizers for the farmers, extend necessary credit loans to industrial plants, and improve the agro-technical and veterinary services and other relevant agricultural services which are provided by the government institutions. For the purpose of implementing these duties, in the next 5-year program, government assistance in comparison to the last five years will be increased four times. In this program, provisions have been made

to insure the supply of water to irrigate one million hectares of land to help the farmers and other land owners and increase agricultural production as well. Likewise, with due consideration to the resolutions of the Grand Tribal Assembly, other extensive measures as regards the irrigation/watering of pasture lands and similar other forms of helps to the stockbreeders will be carried out.

Despite all the extensive assistance which is extended to the farmers, cooperatives and other farm land owners by the government and in spite of the undivided attention to the matter of agricultural growth and farm production, the price of some farm products, particularly the price of vegetables and fruits has been constantly increasing. In the general price index, the effect of the aforementioned products is quite visible. For instance, in 1364 [21 March 1985 - 20 March 1986] in comparison to 1363 [21 March 1984 - 20 March 1985] the price index of food-stuffs, both domestic and imports show about a seven percent increase. However, this index upswing in the price of vegetables shows a 23 percent increase and a 17 percent rise in the price of fruits; the effect of this price increase is most in the city of Kabul. Here, we are not talking about a decrease in the level of production of fruits and vegetables. For example, in 1363 the production of vegetables and that of kitchen gardens was 932,000 tons while in 1364 it was 920,000 tons, considering the scarcity of water and lack of proper irrigation. These figures as compared to the year 1357 [21 March 1978 - 20 March 1979] which was 166,000 tons and of 1358 [21 March 1979 - 20 March 1980] which stood at 154,000 tons, respectively show a 22 and 20 percent increase. The production of fruits, likewise followed the same trend. The main reason for the rise in the price of vegetables, especially in Kabul city is the lack of sufficient supply of vegetables and an increase in the freight charges for transportation.

The responsibility for this increase in transport charges is caused by the criminal counterrevolutionaries who through their destructive activities hamper the normal flow of transportation and also some private transport firms who approach this matter in an unjustifiable fashion. Furthermore, the reorganization affairs of transportation is not being conducted by the pertinent government officials in a satisfactory manner. It is for this reason that today 's meeting has been held to make practical decisions for securing better methods in providing the basic needs of the inhabitants of Kabul city, particularly for providing sufficient vegetables for the people. In this regard we invite active participation of all of you, the farmers and members of the agricultural cooperatives of Kabul Province.

During the current year the government will also provide extensive assistance to the farmers and agricultural cooperatives of Kabul Province. To this end, it is planned to distribute large quantities of chemical fertilizer and about 2,000 tons of improved wheat crop seeds to the farmers and increase the volume of mechanized activities three-fold throughout the province. However, it should be noted that the profundity of the task of providing foodstuffs for the city of Kabul by the agricultural and irrigation organs has not been comprehended properly.

In recent years, the population of Kabul city has increased rapidly and the city has been changed into a big administrative and bustling center. It is necessary



to continually deliver sufficient quantities of various agricultural products, foodstuffs and other types of consumption materials, especially vegetables, fruits, milk, eggs and other farm products to the city; however, the supply of these necessities with the consideration to the needs of the inhabitants falls short of the limit.

As a result there is a shortage of foodstuffs and an increase of prices which asserts a negative effect on the economic and financial condition of the families in the city of Kabul. And because of insufficient government organs and other agricultural cooperative control, some price gougers and scalpers buy the food products directly from the farmers and sell them at exorbitant prices.

Furthermore, lack of adequate refrigeration facilities for perishable farm products such as fruits, vegetables, meat, etc., create certain other difficulties. Still other reasons and causes of price increases and higher demand by the people can be cited accordingly. The important thing is for us to make practical decisions in order to eliminate the problem of foodstuff shortage.

To this end, the PDPA Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the DRA have recognized the causes of shortages and accordingly have taken appropriate measures to improve the situation of farm products in the city of Kabul. In 1363 [21 March 1984 - 20 March 1985], the Council of Ministers passed a resolution regarding the provision of vegetables and other farm products for the inhabitants of Kabul city and in that resolution specific decisions have been taken to reorganize and resolve this problem.

According to the resolution of the Council of Ministers, several dairy and agricultural products facilities have been created in certain urban plants and many inhabitants of the city of Kabul and other districts of Kabul Province have been attracted to run these facilities, particularly the chicken farms.

The first phase of construction of a farm for 500 milking cows have begun and after its completion this facility can potentially produce 5,400 liters of milk every day for the inhabitants of Kabul city. Similarly, the construction work on the chicken farm of Badam Bagh with a capacity of 3,000 chicken mothers and 130,000 chickens is close to completion. This facility can produce 7.6 million eggs and 260 tons of roast chicken annually.

The construction work on Bagrami chicken farm with a capacity of 18,160 layers is underway and this farm produces a large number of chickens for sale to the farmers and other agricultural cooperatives of Kabul Province.

The construction work on a hot-house for the production of saplings and improved vegetable crop seeds to be distributed among the farmers has begun and in the future a farm for the reproduction of improved vegetable crop seeds will be created in the Bagrami district.

With the realization of the above-stated measures in the area of growth of agricultural and dairy products throughout the country and in the province of Kabul, we will undoubtedly be able to provide the necessary foodstuffs for the inhabitants of the capital in the best possible manner; however, during the next two years all the private agricultural cooperatives and government farms of Kabul Province are obligated to increase their agricultural and dairy products with extensive assistance from the government--in carrying out this task, they will have the support of the party and government organs where necessary.

Here, a question comes to mind as to why some farmers still continue the old tradition of cultivating wheat in the farms close to the city of Kabul and its districts instead of cultivating potatoes, other types of vegetables and/or planting orchards! This is not an agreeable situation. The Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform and the Executive Committee of the Provincial Representatives Council of Kabul should study and investigate this issue jointly with other ministries and relevant departments and make decisions to change the type of cultivation with due respect to the interests of the producers and farmers. It is possible to consider the sale of wheat and other necessary items at government's preferential rates to those farmers and agricultural cooperatives who allot their land for the cultivation of vegetables and fruits and accordingly purchase their farm products at reasonable prices. The inhabitants of the capital and other departments and government establishments must also get involved in this important venture and with proper use of the water and land resources, technical and material possibilities and other prospects try to increase our agricultural products and make them available for sale on the market. In a like manner, all the ministries and various departments ought to give top priority to the issues of providing foodstuffs to the inhabitants of Kabul city without delay and obstructionism.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform, the Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources, the Ministry of Commerce, the Ministry of Transport, the Farmers Cooperatives Union, the Executive Committees of the Provincial Representatives Council of Kabul and other relevant departments are duly obligated to investigate and resolve the complex issues pertaining to the provision of necessary assistance such as chemical fertilizer, crop seeds, technical aids, water distribution, transport facilities, financial aids, creation of proper conditions for the sale of products in the city and security of the agricultural projects of the land owners accordingly.

All the aforementioned ministries and departments are obligated to present their specific proposals to the Council of Ministers within two months where there is a need for a resolution by the government. Particularly, the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform ought to effectively take the lead in enhancing and improving the quality of farm activities and encourage close contact with government officials. Close attention should be paid to improve the level of mutual cooperation between various government organs, individual farmers and other agricultural cooperatives to secure the economic interests of these groups based on agreements for the purchase of a variety of farm products from such individuals/

groups, the barter of chemical fertilizer, crop seeds, saplings, veterinary and technical services, and other necessary mechanized agricultural help when needed.

In order to resolve the problem of food supply, the agricultural cooperatives can play an important role. Also it is imperative to create new farm cooperatives and strengthen the existing ones and extend all the necessary help to them. Such cooperatives must set a good example as social-oriented farms for the production of milk, meat, vegetables and other similar items.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform is obligated to set up adequate pilot projects to demonstrate the proper and correct method for the cultivation of plants, better use of agro-technic, and mechanized method of agriculture to the farmers and farm-land owners, in a practical fashion.

Throughout the province, the districts and even the city of Kabul, specific programs for the production of farm products, especially potatoes, onions, other types of vegetables and fruits with clear separation of government farms, agricultural cooperatives, individual and group farms have to be devised.

The Planning Committee, with the participation of relevant sources ought to study and investigate the issue of creating new farms and other centers for the production and sale of farm and dairy products and accordingly forward its specific suggestions--after proper evaluation--to the Council of Ministers.

The Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources, in the first place is obligated to take appropriate measures with regard to cleaning road-side streams, water channels, irrigation networks, repair and maintenance of diversionary dikes and precise process of water distribution according to the current laws. For this purpose, the said ministry must organize extensive work-teams and voluntary services by the youth, farmers, members of agricultural cooperatives and government organs or other social and economic organizations.

Moreover, the possibilities for the excavation of deep wells and use of subterranean water reserves in the province of Kabul and in the vicinity of the city itself, should be properly probed, particularly in areas where the cultivation of vegetables is being considered. Likewise, the Farmers' Cooperatives Union of the DRA is obligated to strengthen and increase the number of fruit and vegetable stores in the major or important spots of the city of Kabul and directly purchase the agricultural products of cooperatives, farmers and other similar producers according to purchase agreements from nearby production centers such as Parvan and Nangarhar provinces and transport the same to the stores for sale to the people. In this way, it is possible to weaken the grip of the price gougers and speculators and diminish their unjustified activities, while at the same time the prices can be stabilized and some of the ever-increasing agricultural demands of the people can be met. Similarly, the Farmers' Cooperatives Union should complete the construction of the refrigeration facilities in the city of Kabul and make them ready for operation as soon as possible and present its specified suggestions together with economic and technical evaluations re-

garding the construction of new refrigeration facilities. In a like fashion, the Ministry of Commerce with the cooperation of other pertinent organs will be obligated to resolve the marketing issues of farm products, both inside and outside the country, and accordingly resolve the issue of various food products such as chicken meat, etc., with due consideration to the prevailing circumstances and conditions. Particularly, the issue of transportation of foodstuffs, such as chicken meat, by land ought to be suitably resolved in order to help bring down the final price of such commodities. In a like manner, the aforementioned ministry is obligated to provide the basic necessities such as sugar, tea, soap, flour and wheat for the farmers who according to agreements provide vegetables, fruits and dairy products on a barter basis.

Since the construction work of relevant food production plants has not been completed, the Ministry of Commerce should import the necessary foodstuffs such as chickens and other similar items and put the same at the disposal of farmers and agricultural cooperatives in exchange for farm products. Likewise, the said ministry together with the Ministry of Irrigation and Land Reform should study the possibility of importing a variety of ducks which can continue to live out of water.

The Ministry of Transport also has an important task in transferring food supplies to the city of Kabul. Transportation plays a very significant role. To this end, the means of government and private sector's transportation systems should be encouraged to participate in the transfer of agricultural products from nearby provinces to Kabul. Priority must be given to those transportation companies which according to agreements have to transfer farm products of Agricultural Cooperatives and other individual farmers to the city. The Ministry of Light Industries and Foodstuffs can play a significant role in this important social and governmental venture, namely providing the necessary food supply for the capital. The said ministry ought to intensify its efforts to realize proper methods for canning and preservation, particularly vegetables. In this regard, all the possibilities for the creation of canning and processing plants by government cooperatives and the private sector or a combination of both should be duly studied.

It is necessary to mention that government credit can play a very important role in the implementation of projected measures. Hereby, the Bank of Afghanistan with the participation of other relevant organs is obligated to study the issue of credit allocation to the farmers and other agricultural cooperatives for the purchase of small farm machinery and provide easy-term loans to those farmers and producers who agree to produce fruits and vegetables and can pay off their debt through the sale of such products.

The Ministries of Defense and Interior and other ministries and departments in Kabul are obligated to purchase their needed food supplies from other provinces which produce abundant quantities of fruits, vegetables and other dairy products and transfer the same to Kabul for consumption and likewise they should make an effort to increase the production of their relevant farms so far as possible. This action can forestall the rise in prices and improve the situation of food



supplies in the city of Kabul considerably. Of course there have been other previous resolutions on this matter, but so far none have practically been put into operation.

The Government Planning Committee is obligated to closely scrutinize all the suggestions which are forwarded to it by the ministries and other relevant departments regarding the prevailing issues of the day, and study any and all possibilities for the allocation of any extra funds for this purpose and make appropriate decisions for the proper and effective use of the same accordingly.

The Executive Committee of the Kabul's Inhabitants' Representatives Council is obligated to seriously and continuously resolve the issues pertaining to the provision of food supplies and other necessary products for the inhabitants of this city. To this end, it has to set up suitable stores for the sale of fruits, vegetables and dairy products throughout the city since, as a result of a lack of adequate outlets for the sale of such products, many of the perishable items are wasted and thus invokes some plausible complaints by the farmers and other agricultural cooperatives.

The Executive Committee of the City Council should seriously control the prices of foodstuffs and other similar products. In this regard, it should make appropriate decisions which will meet both the interests of the sellers and the consumers and put them into effect. It is necessary for the said committee, with the participation of the Ministry of Finance to study and review the issue of rental space in the market place for use by the fruit and vegetable vendors so as to cut off the hands of the middlemen and price-gougers where possible.

The Executive Committee of the City Council must pay particular attention to the matter of improving the activities of the existing institutional farms and try to create similar new farms for other establishments and departments which lack such farms. In this regard, there is a lot of work ahead which requires the diligence and application of all concerned parties.

At this meeting we address you, representatives of the respectable farmers, you, members of the agricultural cooperatives and producers of farm products and through you we address all the farmers of the Kabul Province that the successful solution of the problems pertaining to the provision of foodstuffs for the inhabitants of Kabul city depends on you and your honorable and patriotic work alone. We ask you to sell your surplus products according to the agreements to the government and not sell them to the scalpers and price-gougers. We ask you to follow the government program and cultivate those types of products which can produce more benefits for you and at the same time the necessary food items for the inhabitants of the city of Kabul, such as fruits and vegetables will be duly secured.

We ask you to take a more active role in cleaning the water channels, streams and other voluntary work-teams. You can join hands and build your own storage facilities for vegetables and fruits and other products of your farms and sell them when necessary.

In order to grow vegetables all year long, especially during the winter season, you can build hot-houses with plastic covers and the government will extend all the possible help to you in your work. In case you want to build chicken farms to produce layer and roaster chickens or want to build animal farms for breeding cattle and produce milk and meat on your farms, the government will extend all kinds of assistance in providing you with the layer/roaster chickens, pedigreed animals, fodder, etc., in lieu of purchasing your products at reasonable and agreed-upon prices.

In case any one of you, the respectable farmers or orchard-growers have any items for export, particularly raisins, you can sell them to commercial or government institutions at reasonable prices and whenever you need advance money, that also can be provided accordingly.

Likewise, if any one of you, the respectable farmers have the opportunity to produce handicrafts such as rugs, Gelims, leather products, etc., varieties of assistance from the pertinent government establishments are available for you. For instance, you can obtain financial aid, receive raw materials or technical guidance in exchange for the sale of your products to the government at reasonable and encouraging prices.

Dear friends and comrades!

At today's meeting we exchanged views about some essential and pressing issues in a free atmosphere. All the statements and proposals presented by the various ministries and other relevant departments will be carefully studied and the necessary decisions will be made accordingly.

We hope that all the participants of this session will pursue the issues which pertain to them with interest, concern and decisiveness in order to be able to perform the tasks which have been assigned to them by the PDPA Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the DRA as regards the provision of foodstuffs for the inhabitants of Kabul city successfully.

At this point, Mohammad Nasim, one of the farmers on behalf of all the participating farmers while expressing his appreciation for the concern and continuous assistance of the party and the government for the happiness and welfare of the farmers and increasing the agricultural and dairy products and realizing the progressive programs of the revolution assured the government officials of the support and determination of the hard-working farmers of the province of Kabul to make every effort to follow the guidance and directions of this session to enhance the level of agricultural products and alleviate the basic needs of the people.

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CSO: 4665/45



# ERSHAD FINISHES THREE-NATION TOUR, RETURNS HOME

## Departure From Pakistan

Dhaka THE BANGLADESH TIMES In English 29 Jul 86 pp 1, 5

[Text]

President H M Ershad returned to Dhaka on Monday night from Islamabad ending his eight-day long three-nation tour of the Maldives, Sri Lanka and Pakistan. Begum Raushan Ershad who accompanied the President also returned with him, reports BSS.

With the visit to Pakistan in the last leg of his three-nation tour, his visit to six-member countries of the SAARC has been completed as the Chairman of the seven-nation organisation. President Ershad had earlier visited Bhutan, Nepal and India.

On arrival at the Jia International Airport, the President was received by the DCMLA Rear Admiral Sultan Ahmad and Air Vice Marshal Sultan Mahmud — Prime Minister Mizanur Rahman Chowdhury, Ministers, diplomats and high civil and military officials.

A message from Islamabad adds: President Ershad was given a hearty and ceremonial send off when he left here, Monday afternoon for home, ending a three-day state visit to Pakistan.

President Zia-ul-Haq and Begum Zia-ul-Haq bade President Ershad and Begum Raushan Ershad brotherly farewell at the airport.

Present at the airport to see the Bangladesh President off are Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo, Senate Chairman, Speaker of Parliament, Ombudsman, ministers, joint chief of staffs, services chiefs and heads of diplomatic corps.

The President was given a guard of honour by smartly turned out contingent drawn from the three services. He took salute and inspected the guard. National anthems of the two countries were played by army band. 21-gun salute boomed by army battery marking the departure of the honoured guest. President and Begum Ershad were presented with bouquets by two children.

Before mounting the gangway, the two Presidents warmly shook hands and embraced each other.

Thousands of school children at the airport waved colourful laces and bands to bid farewell to President Ershad. They chanted, slogans-Bangladesh Zindabad, Bangladesh-Pakistan friendship Zindabad, Long Live SAARC.

Thousands of people of all walks of life assembled from nearby areas along the motorcade route and waved the at President. People in groups presented traditional dances to the

tune of pipes and drum. Earlier President Ziaul Haq and Begum Zia called on President, and Begum Ershad at Awain-e-Sadr.

Then the Bangladesh President accompanied by host President drove in a ceremonial motorcade to the Islamabad International Airport.

#### VISITS TARBELA

Earlier President Ershad visited the national Parliament of Pakistan. He was accompanied by President Ziaul Haq.

On arrival there, they were received by the Chairman of Senate and the Speaker of National Assembly. He went round different sections of the imposing Parliament building made of white stone including the plenary room, committee rooms and Senate House.

President Ershad earlier flew to this ancient township of Taxila to see the heavy mechanical complex.

The President was accompanied by host President Ziaul

Haq the President was received by the Federal Minister for Production Khagan Abbas. The two Presidents were taken round different sections of the complex built with Chinese collaboration.

From Taxila, President Ershad accompanied by the host President, flew by helicopter to Tarbela Dam project site. He was received at the helipad by the Acting Governor of North Western Frontier Province Justice Osman Ali and Chairman, WAPDA, Lt. Gen. Sabdar Butt.

He was given a brief resume of the largest earth filled dam that now generates about 2,500 megawatt electricity.

At Sakar Parian Hill Park, he was received by the Chairman of Capital Development Authority Mazhar Muhammad Rafi who also briefed him about the capital master plan. Sakar Parian Hill was the seat where decision was taken for establishing the federal capital of Pakistan at Islamabad in 1962.

### Report on Pakistan Talks

Dhaka THE BANGLADESH TIMES In English 29 Jul 86 pp 1, 8

[Text]

Foreign Minister Humayun Rasheed Chowdhury said in Dhaka on Monday night that the question of repatriation of Pakistanis stranded in Bangladesh was discussed during the talks between Pakistani President Ziaul Haq and Bangladesh President H M Ershad at Islamabad.

He told ENA that the long outstanding issue of repatriation of Pakistanis came up for discussion with all its "dimension and intent".

As soon as Rabetat-e-Alam, a Jeddah-based voluntary organisation, is able to mobilise fund, they will inform both

Pakistan and Bangladesh for repatriation of Pakistanis stranded in Bangladesh, Mr Chowdhury informed.

The Foreign Minister who accompanied President Ershad to Pakistan, in his tour to SAARC countries said the question of apportionment of assets between Bangladesh and Pakistan also came up for discussion. He said Bangladesh side raised this issue at the talks and discussed "at length on the issue and its dimension".

Referring to current visits of President Ershad to three SAARC countries, Maldives, Sri

Lanka and Pakistan, the Foreign Minister said it was "very fruitful". All the SAARC member countries responded with "positive note" on further strengthening and consolidating the cooperative venture among the SAARC family members.

He said all the SAARC countries expressed their optimism on the possibility of economic growth among the member states through economic cooperation within the framework of SAARC.

He further stated that positive response with all enthusiasm was found in all the member countries to develop SAARC into an institution.

[Text]

President Ershad has said his visits to six SAARC countries have been very rewarding as it contributed in further advancing the South Asian co-operation in the light of Dhaka Declaration, reports BSS.

The President was talking to newsmen accompanying him on board the Biman special flight on home-back journey from Islamabad which marks the completion of his scheduled SAARC countries tour. President Ershad returned home Monday night from Islamabad.

During his talks with the SAARC leaders in their respective capitals, they stressed to carry forward SAARC spirit and activities, by way of adopting and implementing pragmatic and directly beneficial projects in phases in areas already agreed upon the President said.

President Ershad said SAARC leaders in all the countries he visited opined that his (Ershad) visits will positively contribute in flourishing SAARC spirit and giving the forum "a visible and fruitful" structure.

He said he witnessed the unprecedented enthusiasm and commitment among the SAARC leaders about the organisation and their optimism of improving relations among member states under scope and purview of South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). "They are specially interested in and desirous of further consolidating the SAARC forum to the ultimate benefit of one billion people of this region" he said.

The President said during his meetings with the SAARC leaders he had given out Bangladesh's total assurance to them

for continued efforts for strengthening the seven-nation forum and to give it a "concrete shape."

President Ershad said emergence of SAARC has been warmly welcomed by different international and regional forums and groups and said European Economic Community (EEC) has indicated its willingness to cooperate and collaborate with SAARC in attaining its (SAARC) objectives.

Describing SAARC as regional association of prospects, possibilities and potentialities the President said positive actions at the appropriate level for exploitation of available resources of the area through cooperation will surely have beneficial results towards the betterment of life of the people of the region.

Tracing the endeavours for over four years which led to the evolution of SAARC, he said the forum can be a driving force for achieving at least the objectives of economic and social uplift of the people. First, SAARC can help make optimal utilisation of the vast scope of cooperation among the South Asian countries in various fields. Secondly, exchange of views and establishment of close relationship among SAARC leaders will surely influence the regional atmosphere positively to create a healthy regional climate.

President Ershad said such harmonious regional atmosphere and condition will contribute in resolving bilateral problems among member countries. Replying to a question, he said the formal birth of

SAARC in the first summit held in 1985 has opened up a new vista in the state to state relationship in the region. It has given South Asia a regional identity he observed.

The President said the SAARC countries were like the seven flowers of a bouquet. He said as the buds of SAARC bloom into flowers, they will spread fragrance and create a harmonious and congenial climate in the region conducive to the realisation of the aspirations of the one billion people for a better life through cooperation.

To another question, he said in the light of his discussions with SAARC leaders during the course of his tour, he was assured that the forum was poised for taking a "visible shape of cooperation" among the member nations. In this connection, he referred to the holding of meetings and discussions at various levels to work out a common approach in the areas identified for cooperation at the Dhaka summit last year. "Things are moving toward a visible and concrete cooperation, he said."

To another question, President Ershad said there are unresolved issues on bilateral plane, but hoped that the emergence of SAARC, regular contacts among its leaders under the purview of the forum and outcome of cooperation will create a congenial atmosphere in accelerating peaceful solutions to the outstanding issues.

He said during his visits to the SAARC countries in the capacity of its Chairman he had touched upon questions of resolving bilateral issues also.

INDIAN EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER VISITS DHAKA

Dhaka THE NEW NATION in English 31 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Indian Minister for External Affairs and Commerce, Mr. P. Shiv Shanker arrived in Dhaka yesterday on a two-day visit to Bangladesh primarily intended to formally handover some houses and cyclone shelters built at Urirchar with India's assistance reports BSS.

Accompanied by Madame Shiv Shanker, the External Affairs Minister who came by a special aircraft was received at the Zia International Airport by Foreign Minister Humayun Rasheed Choudbury.

Talking to newsmen at the airport, Mr. Shiv Shanker said a final judgment on the Tin Bigha corridor now awaiting at the Calcutta High Court was expected by middle of August. He informed that argument on the case will be over by (yesterday) Tuesday.

Replying to a question, the Indian External Affairs Minister said even if the case was taken to a superior court, it would not take more than one and half months to have a final verdict on the issue. "We are ready to sort out and dispose of the thing as quickly as possible," he said adding "there was a clear understanding between Ershad and Rajiv recently that this thing should not hang on long."

To another question, Mr. Shiv Shanker said, "We cannot predict the outcome of the case but have made special request and engaged Attorney General" to expedite the process. He stressed that government of India was determined to stand by our commitment to Bangladesh.

Meanwhile Mr. P. Shiv Shanker yesterday called on DCMLA and Chief of Naval Staff Rear Admiral Sultan Ahmed at the Navy house.

The DCMLA who is also the chairman of national coordination committee on cyclone, thanked the Indian Minister for assistance in constructing a housing project and school-cum-cyclone shelter on the Urir Char island.

Mr Shanker later met with the works Minister Air Vice Marshal (Retd) K.M. Aminul Islam at his secretariat chamber. They discussed matters of common interest.

/ 13046  
CSO: 4600/1041

BRIEFS

COMMUNIST LEAGUE FACTION--A faction of the Communist League of Bangladesh on Monday rejected the decision of the party leadership to leave the 7-Party Combine and "create a new stream in politics", a decision party rank and file would not accept as it was "a betrayal with movement". Addressing a news conference in Dhaka, they said they believed that the party leadership was in effect pursuing the Awami League and CPB charted political line in the name of creating a "new stream in politics". They said that a rally of party cadres of all levels would be held in Dhaka on August 22 to protest against such decisions. Those who addressed the NEES conference includes Messrs Rafiqul Islam Badal and Alim Khan. [Text] Dhaka THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 29 Jul 86 p 8] /13046

CSO: 4600/1040



## INDIA REJECTS U.S. CHARGE AGAINST NONALIGNED

New Delhi PATRIOT In English 31 Jul 86 p 7

[Text]

**United Nations, July 30 (PTI)** — India and other non-aligned countries have reacted sharply to a strong attack by the United States which accused the non-aligned movement of double standards and "scandalously one-sided" support to Nicaragua in its conflict with the Reagan administration.

During an emergency debate on Nicaragua in the UN Security Council last night, the US ambassador, Gen Vernon Walters, hit out at the movement which, he said, was "aligned against United States". His anger was directed against a communique issued two days ago by the non-aligned coordinating bureau in support of Nicaragua.

Indian ambassador to the UN and chairman of the coordinating bureau, Natrajan Krishnan rejected the US criticism as "unfair" and based on "misperception". The principles of the movement have been evolved decades ago and are followed in every case, he told newsmen who had sought his reaction.

Diplomats from other non-aligned countries also dismissed the US criticism as "an angry outburst by a country which finds itself virtually isolated in the world community" on the Nicaraguan issue. The communique was a consensus document reflecting the views of more than one hundred non-aligned countries, they pointed out.

Gen Walters addressed the

Security Council after the Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega had spoken there in strong condemnation of the US policies against his Government and in support of "Contra" rebels. He warned that central America may turn into another Vietnam.

The US envoy described the non-aligned communique as a "scandalously one-sided document" and a "one-sided espousal" of the views of Nicaragua's Sandinista Government. This was "astonishing and disturbing" and seriously undermined the true concept of non-alignment, Gen Walters contended.

The Security Council was meeting for the twelfth time at Nicaragua's request to consider US policies, especially in the light of the recent judgment of the World Court which had termed the Reagan administration's policies as illegal. The meeting was inconclusive.

Nicaragua is seeking support for a resolution in the Security Council which will call for immediate and full compliance of the World Court judgment. The resolution has not been formally tabled yet but it is holding consultations with five current members of the Council from the non-aligned movement which does not include India.

**The non-aligned movement is backing Nicaragua's demand that the US should implement the World Court ruling and stop interfering there. But during yesterdays**



debate, Gen Walters again made it clear that his country would not accept the judgment which he termed as "fundamentally misperceived".

Mr Krishnan, speaking on behalf of the movement after President Ortega and Gen Walters had addressed the Council, said that it was evident that the situation in the central American region had steadily deteriorated in the last four years. This was a matter of grave concern.

Mr Krishnan pointed out that in May last year the Security Council had affirmed through a resolution that it was the inalienable right of Nicaragua and other nations in the central American region to decide on their own political and economic system without external interference or subversion, coercion or threats. Yet such "inadmissible acts" were not only continuing but had been intensified.

The Indian envoy told the Council that the World Court judgment was clear and unambiguous. The Court had found that the United States, which he referred to only as a "respondent" in the case brought by Nicaragua, had "violated a number of principles of customary international law".

Each instance of external interference and instigation — in central American region or anywhere else in the world — "is a reminder to all of us who have overcome our colonial histories that our struggle is not yet fully over",

Mr Krishnan said.

After addressing the Council, Mr Ortega told a news conference that his country would explain its problems to the forthcoming non-aligned summit at Harare. Terrorist activities were taking place to ensure that the Summit did not take place but the hosts were determined to see that it is held successfully, he added.

/13046

CSO: 4600/1030

## MYSTERY DEEPENS ON 'SECRET' GANGA BASIN SEMINAR

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 31 Jul 86 p 1

[Text]

Is there any connection between an international seminar on the Ganga basin held in Australia in the third week of this July and the elaborate "Ganga-Brahmaputra-Barak Basin" seminar that was held on 15-17 December 1978 and whose proceedings were kept a close secret?

The Australian seminar was convened by former foreign secretary Jagat Mehta, who now works for a US corporation, and was attended by journalist B G Verghese and IIT Delhi don Mahesh Chaturvedi, besides several other representatives from Bangladesh, academics from the United States and experts from the World Bank.

The Indian seminar was organised by Mr Verghese and sponsored jointly by the Gandhi Peace Foundation, the ICSSR and IIT Delhi and attended by various top Government officials, including Mr Jagat Mehta, chief engineers of several water management bodies, representatives from Bangladesh, World Bank, Ford Foundation, ESCAP and the FAO.

What was curious about the Delhi seminar was that virtually nothing about its proceedings was publicised although the top men in their respective fields read out their papers. It was later learnt that most of these papers had been sent out which raised a controversy with certain people claiming that sensitive information about strategic areas was being passed on to foreign countries without the country getting to know what exactly the papers said.

There was speculation that these papers, in sum, contained the most authoritative information about underground storage system, ocean outlets, forests, floods, erosion as well as Government policy choices on them, which

innocuous as they might appear, could be utilised with telling effect by hostile forces during armed conflicts.

Moreover, such information about the Brahmaputra region is learnt to be categorised as "classified" by the Government for this specific reason. It was also learnt that one Mr Peter Rogers of the Ford Foundation had earlier sought permission for holding a similar seminar, but was refused by the Government.

However, the noise raised in 1978 made no great impact allegedly because of the close connection between the Gandhi Peace Foundation, the main force behind the seminar, and the then Janata government. In fact, in the seminar proposal it was stated that "time is the essence because such a favourable combination (the Janata being in power?) of circumstances would not hold indefinitely... else there is danger of progress stalled by red herrings and irrelevant controversies".

The main object of the seminar, curiously enough, was to examine "technical, organisational, ecological, diplomatic, legal and financial implications of the overall plan". People questioned the reason why "diplomatic, legal and financial" implications were being studied of an Indian border region, that too by the World Bank and the Ford Foundation.

The Prime Minister's attention to these two seemingly isolated events has been drawn by former MP Shashi Bhushan. In a letter, Mr Bhushan has sought an inquiry into the whole affair, from the time when Mr Peter Rogers of the Ford Foundation started his work in the '60s, which was later taken up by Gandhi Peace Foundation in 1978 and now being followed by Mr Jagat Mehta, to unearth "the real purpose of their designs and motives".

## REPORT ON FAROOQ ABDULLAH, GANDHI TALKS IN DELHI

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 25 Jul 86 p 1

[Text]

NEW DELHI, July 24.

**T**HE much-awaited accord on the constitutional impasse in Jammu and Kashmir appears to have eluded the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, and Dr. Farooq Abdullah in their hour-long talk here this evening.

An official spokesman said after the meeting that all aspects of the situation in the state and the constitutional position in regard to its future set-up were discussed.

According to sources, the National Conference chief was insistent on dissolution of the assembly and holding of fresh elections as the best way of ending the stalemate.

The Prime Minister is reported to have stated that the feasibility of holding elections in the present situation would have to be ascertained. It was, therefore, decided that the state governor should be asked to send a report on the present situation.

It was decided that the two leaders would have further talks after the receipt of the governor's report.

Earlier, the Prime Minister held talks with state Congress leaders, including a number of MLAs and obtained their views on the Kashmir problem. He also discussed the issues with the minister of state for home, Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad.

PTI & UNI add: Dr. Abdullah, who arrived here yesterday, was scheduled to meet Mr. Gandhi last evening but it was postponed for today. Sources said the talks were held in a friendly atmosphere.

Congress circles were optimistic about Dr. Abdullah's reaction to the Prime Minister's proposal. It was expected that a consensus would emerge at the meeting on an electoral understanding between the Congress and the National Conference or the formation of a coalition government by activating the present assembly.

The Centre had been making special efforts in the matter as the present term

of governor's rule will end on September 6.

The Prime Minister is understood to be interested in restoring popular rule in the state.

Before leaving for Delhi, Dr. Abdullah had said in Srinagar that the primary object of his party was not to seek power but to restore democracy. He had strongly denied that he was holding talks with Mr. Gandhi with a view to securing power.

Meanwhile, the Union minister of state for internal security, Mr. Arun Nehru, informed the Rajya Sabha today that the proclamation issued by the governor of Jammu and Kashmir on March 7 this year, under section 92 of the Jammu and Kashmir constitution, would cease to operate on expiry of six months from the date of its issue.

He was replying to a question by Mr. Chitta Basu and Mr. Rama Krishna Marumdar (both FB). During the six months period, it was for the governor to take a view in the matter to meet constitutional requirements at the expiry of the governor's rule in accordance with the provisions of the constitution of that state, he said.

/13046

CSO: 4600/1017

## REPORTAGE ON DEVELOPMENTS IN CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

## Nehru Power Curbed

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 25 Jul 86 p 1

[Text]

NEW DELHI, July 24.

A POSSIBLE change of guard in the prime minister's establishment is signalled by the move to curb the power of Mr. Arun Nehru, who till two months ago, was regarded as the second most influential man in the government.

The Parliament House was today agog with excitement and speculation about the possible fall-out of this unexpected move in the ruling party. It is reasonably certain that Mr. Nehru will not easily succumb to pressure and his resistance to the move to isolate him will lead to a realignment of forces in the party.

Many Congress Party MPs, who perhaps did not bargain for such an early factional fissure in the party, were positively confused about their future political fortune, particularly at a time when the party's early predominance in the public eye is declining rather at a steady pace.

Interestingly, the first salvo against Mr. Nehru was fired when he was recovering from a heart attack in Srinagar, two months ago. Significantly, none of his supporters was given party nomination in the Rajya Sabha election. The Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi's failure to pay him a visit when he was bed-ridden in Srinagar in retrospect, strengthens the speculation about a growing row between the two men who are linked by family ties.

The controversy can be said to have taken a formal turn following the denial of restoration of sensitive departments like the intelligence bureau, Central Reserve Police and agencies dealing with maintenance of law and order including suppression of terrorist activities. The home minister, Mr. Bala Singh, has now taken over these departments.

To heighten Mr. Nehru's embarrassment, a junior minister, Mr. P. Chidambaram, was folded by the treasury bench yesterday in the Lok Sabha to intervene in the debate on communal situation.

## HIGH SPECULATION

Several MPs close to Mr. Nehru maintained, however, that their leader voluntarily chose to shed some of the responsibilities owing to his indifferent health. They also claimed that some of the important departments in the home ministry would be restored to him in the first week of August. There was, however, no official confirmation or denial of this claim made on behalf of Mr. Nehru.

Lack of official comment has only heightened the speculation about Mr. Nehru, who was till recently the prime minister's main trouble-shooter and had established considerable influence in the Congress Party. It is well-known that the present chief minister of Uttar Pradesh, Mr. Vir Bahadur Singh, was installed by Mr. Nehru.

It now seems clear that the Congress vice-president, Mr. Arjun Singh, is invested with greater clout in the establishment. He is closely associated with the party's strategy both in Punjab and Kashmir.

Madras THE HINDU in English 26 Jul 86 p 9

[Article by G.K. Reddy]

[Text]

NEW DELHI, July 25.

There is a marked change these days in the style of functioning of the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, who appears to be relying more and more on his own judgment in taking important decisions, without allowing himself to be influenced unduly by the advice of his confidants.

He has been utilising every little opportunity to dispel the impression that he continues to be guided by a small coterie wielding enormous political power and dispensing patronage in his name.

In the last 21 months that he has been in office, Mr. Gandhi seems to have gained immense confidence in his capacity to comprehend complex problems, respond to differing opinions and arrive at conclusions, without being hustled into hasty decisions. He no longer delegates powers to the point of letting his advisers exercise their authority beyond the prescribed limits in anticipation of his *ipso facto* approval even in their allotted spheres.

**Checks and balances:** At the party level, a new system of checks and balances has been introduced to ensure that the Congress (I) vice-president, Mr. Arjun Singh, and his political adviser, Mr. M. L. Fotedar, act in unison in handling organisational matters and overseeing the functioning of the State Governments. The Prime Minister has been personally looking into all cases of indiscipline before taking action to ensure that in the process of curbing dissidence he does not encourage the emergence of a new brand of groupism reflecting the sectional interests of those forswearing their personal loyalty to him.

In the Government sphere, too, the junior Ministers are not being permitted to bypass their senior colleagues and approach him directly, whatever the degree of their proximity to the Prime Minister in their personal life. The two Aruns, Mr. Arun Singh and Mr. Arun Nehru, continue to be quite close to him, but as Ministers of State they are required to adhere to the established procedures like the rest of their colleagues.

But there is no basis at all for the reports in some sections of the press that Mr. Arun Nehru has been either cut down to size or sidelined by being divested of his more important charges under the guise of lessening his heavy workload as the Minister of State for Internal Security with some 50 odd departments under him. The Prime Minister continues to repose a lot of confidence in him even if he does not agree with his views on all issues.

It is learnt on good authority that Mr. Gandhi has temporarily reallocated some of Mr. Arun Nehru's responsibilities out of consideration for his health, until he fully recovers from his recent heart attack which requires a prolonged period of convalescence. Apart from attending office for a couple of hours or putting in an appearance at Parliament House, he has been a frequent visitor to the Prime Minister's house, partici-

participating in consultations on both administrative and party matters as before.

As Minister of State for Defence, Mr. Arun Singh has managed the art of adopting a low profile to make himself less controversial and more effective in discharging his functions as the Prime Minister's liaison man with the armed forces. He has built up an excellent personal rapport with the Service Chiefs as well as the civil servants in the Defence establishment and helped to eliminate the frictions between them.

**The three seniors:** At the Cabinet level, the three senior Ministers whom the Prime Minister consults frequently even on subject that do not directly concern them are Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao, Mr. V. P. Singh and Mr. P. Shiv Shankar who are called in at short notice for advice on many delicate issues. But in all such cases it is Mr. Rajiv Gandhi who takes the final decision and assumes full responsibility for them.

As a product of different times, Mr. Gandhi appeared to be often ill at ease in the company of his older colleagues during the earlier stages, but he has now overcome this reservation and manages to get along with them. He has established a better working relationship with his senior colleagues, while making it abundantly clear to all concerned that he would not hesitate to drop them if their performance fell short of his expectations.

**No sense of insecurity:** Despite her big majority in Parliament, Indira Gandhi used to feel insecure all the time since she functioned under the constant fear of inner-party dissensions. Her son does not suffer from any such apprehension since there is none at present in the ruling party who can even remotely be deemed to be a potential rival or a focal point of serious dissidence.

The Prime Minister gives the impression of functioning in a relaxed atmosphere with a sense of reassurance untrammelled by the mounting problems facing his Government. But other Ministers, like most civil servants, seem to suffer from a feeling of growing insecurity since some of them have been made to bear the cross and pay the price through abrupt transfers, premature retirements and even suspensions for the inadequacies of an elephantine system that does not provide for a fair distribution of responsibility at various levels to make those in authority properly accountable for their own actions.

**Complaint of double standards:** Another complaint that is often heard in the corridors of power is that the Prime Minister does not apply the same yardstick, or rather tends to indulge in double standards, in improving the quality of administration or cleaning up the cobwebs of corruption. The best possible construction that can be placed on his understandable reluctance to enforce uniform standards of probity is that, in running a creaky political machine like the Congress (I) which contains both good and bad elements, the leader has to make exceptions at times to the point of shielding some dubious characters at the risk of tarnishing one's own image as an upholder of some basic values in public life.



## GOVERNMENT PLANS SECURITY ZONE ALONG BORDERS

## Special Law Planned

Madras THE HINDU in English 30 Jul 86 p 1

[Article by G.K. Reddy]

[Text]

NEW DELHI, July 29.

Leaders of the Opposition parties in Parliament, who were strongly opposed to the Government's move to amend the Constitution to arm itself with over-riding powers to declare any part of a border State a protected area for defending it from external aggression or internal disturbance, succeeded in persuading the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, to invoke Article 249 for achieving the same objective through normal legislation.

The Government accordingly dropped the idea of introducing the Constitution Amendment Bill which had been drafted in a hurry and was approved by the cabinet this morning, before the Opposition leaders met the Prime Minister who sought their support for this extraordinary measure, in the name of sealing off the borders with Pakistan.

**Attention drawn to Art. 249**

At an hour-long meeting with Mr. Gandhi and his senior cabinet colleagues, they drew the Government's attention to Article 249 which empowers Parliament to legislate on matters relating to the State List in the larger national interest. They argued that the Government could avail itself of this provision for assuming special powers to create a security zone along the borders with Pakistan.

This Article, dealing with legislative relations between the Centre and the States, empowers the Rajya Sabha to adopt a resolution, supported by not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting, that it is necessary or expedient in the national interest that Parliament should make laws with respect to any matter enumerated in the State List. Once such a resolution has been passed by the Rajya Sabha with the prescribed majority, it is open to Parliament to enact laws applicable to the whole of the country, or any part of it for this purpose.

But the resolution itself shall be in force initially for a period not exceeding one year, although the Article empowers the Rajya Sabha to extend this for one more year at a time with not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting in favour of such an extension. The law itself will cease to be operative six months after the expiry of the resolution, if it is not extended in accordance with the prescribed procedure.

**No need for amendment**

The Opposition leaders argued that, since this provision already existed in the Constitution, it was not necessary for the Government to come forward with a constitutional amendment to take over administration of the border areas for a limited period, to fight terrorism. The bill drafted by the Government was for a permanent nature, applicable to all the border States requiring protection from external aggression or internal disturbance.

Strangely, the proposed constitutional amendment seeks to insert a new clause in Article 370 which restricts the powers of Parliament to legislate on matters relating to Jammu and Kashmir without its consent. If the Government went ahead with this amendment, ignoring the objections of the Opposition parties, it would have applied equally to Jammu and Kashmir along with the other border States.

**Text**

The following is the text of the draft bill dropped by the Government:

"370-A: (1) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, Parliament may make laws with respect to any matter for any protected area, notwithstanding that such is a matter enumerated in the State List.



(2) Nothing in clause (1) shall restrict the power of the legislature of a State within which any protected area is situated to make any law which under this Constitution it has power to make, but if any provision of a law made by the legislature of such State with respect to such protected area is repugnant to any law made by Parliament under clause (1), the law made by Parliament, whether passed before or after the law made by the legislature of the State, shall prevail, and the law made by the legislature of the State shall, to the extent of repugnancy, but so long only as the law made by Parliament continues to have effect, be inoperative.

(3) In this Article: (A) protected area means an area in a border State declared by Parliament by law to be an area requiring protection from external aggression or internal disturb-

ance or both: (B) Border State means a State contiguous to a foreign State. (C) In the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, in List one—the Union List, after entry 1, the following entry shall be inserted, namely: "Declaration of any area in a border State as a protected area requiring protection from external aggression, internal disturbance or both."

### Joint effort

A broad indication of the Government's decision to accept the Opposition suggestion for invoking Article 249, instead of amending the Constitution by inserting a new clause in Article 370, was given by the Home Minister, Mr. Buta Singh, when he described the proposed legislation as a "joint effort, a national effort", implying that the bill would have the support of all parties in Parliament.

### Map of Planned Zones

Madras THE HINDU in English 28 Jul 86 p 6

[Text] Check on Infiltrators from Pak

A "security belt" along the entire border with Pakistan and on the borders of North-East is being planned by the Union Government. This is to check the infiltration of Pakistan-trained terrorists and smuggling and drug trafficking on the border. The border with Pakistan from the Chhamb-Jaurian sector in Jammu and Kashmir up to Gujarat will come under the security belt.

On the North-Eastern border, the belt will help prevent infiltration from Bangladesh and also insurgency by tribals.

Under the scheme, the Union Government will deploy police or paramilitary forces in the belt. Special courts will be set up to deal with crimes committed in these areas and the security forces will be empowered to apprehend any suspect.



/9317

CSO: 4600/1025

## DEFENSE SPOKESMAN DENIES REPORT OF PRC INTRUSION

Calcutta THE TELEGRAPH in English 31 Jul 86 p 1

[Text]

New Delhi, July 30 (UNI): An official spokesman of the ministry of Defence tonight categorically denied a news agency report that some Chinese troops had yesterday intruded into the Manigong sector of West Siang district of Arunachal Pradesh.

The spokesman said no such intrusion had taken place and added that "our security forces are in firm control in the sector."

Earlier, a UNI report had stated that some Chinese soldiers had intruded into fresh areas of West Siang district and set up camps at Manigong, five km inside the line of actual control.

Manigong is a circle headquarters of the district and approachable only by helicopters. There is no road link from the Indian side to Manigong, the UNI report quoted official sources as

saying. However, it is accessible by road on the other side of the international border.

The UNI report indicated that the Chinese had concentrated their troops all along the border with India in the north-east.

It added that the Chinese had already constructed a 100-square foot helipad at Wangdong in the Sumdorong Chu valley area of Tawang district in Arunachal Pradesh to consolidate their position on the Indian side. There were reports of helicopters regularly visiting the valley with men and material to beef up the forces already present in the camps.

The Chinese were also trying to infiltrate into the neighbouring villages in Sumdorong Chu valley. The intruders had demanded grazing taxes from the villagers in the area which they

claimed was inside Chinese territory.

The intruders recently held a meeting with the local people at Sumdorong Chu and told them that they were friends and not enemies.

In one of the deepest intrusions since the 1962 aggression, China penetrated 6 to 7 km south of McMahon Line into the Kameng division of Arunachal Pradesh last month. The McMahon Line is considered the international boundary between the two countries in the eastern region.

India had lodged a strong protest with China about the intrusion and took up the issue at the seventh round of Indo-China talks which were held in Beijing on July 21. However, nothing came of the talks.

/13046

CSO: 4600/1028

## PAPER REPORTS CABINET CHANGES IN UTTAR PRADESH

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 31 Jul 86 p 1

[Text]

LUCKNOW, July 30.

THE U.P. chief minister, Mr. Vir Bahadur Singh, today divested himself of all the 64 portfolios he had held since assuming office last year in a bid to stave off criticism that he had concentrated all the powers in his own hands.

The chief secretary, Mr. J. A. Kalyankrishnan, was directed to issue communication to all the 27 members of the council of ministers, informing them about their additional charges. Henceforth, Mr. V. B. Singh would concentrate only on policy matters.

A state government notification issued tonight said henceforth only policy matters marked in the rules of business, 1975, of the U.P. government would be presented before the chief minister for disposal.

The chief minister's decision to allocate the portfolios he had jealously held in spite of criticism in the past took most of his supporters by surprise. While Mr. Singh himself did not indicate any reason for the sudden change, it was clear that the party leaders in New Delhi had expressed their displeasure with the existing arrangement.

Mr. Singh had returned from New Delhi after a two-day stay only last night. The first thing he did on reaching office today was to order allocation of

the portfolios he had held.

In the presence of several visitors, Mr. Singh repeatedly asked his secretary to ensure that communication regarding the new arrangement was despatched to his ministerial colleagues today itself.

Apparently, the attention focused on the concentration of power in his own hands in the latest issue of "The Illustrated Weekly of India" had proved decisive. Among other things, the weekly had discussed his record in office.

In a chat with a couple of newsmen in his office, the chief minister said he had held charge of most of the important departments with a view to giving the state a clean administration. "Because of my experience in administration, even a glance at a file would suffice to detect if there was a shady deal. Obviously, under the new arrangement, my personal control on the administration would be less effective. However, I shall strive my best eyes under the new arrangement to give the state the best possible government."

The ministers of state who will get powers by virtue of the new arrangement are: Mr. Hukam Singh (food and civil supplies and animal husbandry), Mr. Zafar Ali Naqvi (forests), Mrs. Padma Seth (urban development), Mr. O. P. Richaria (finance and planning), Mr. Manpal Singh (food and civil supplies), Mr. Pramod Kumar Tiwari (tourism), Mr. B. S. Maurya (irrigation and flood control), Mr. Nisar Ahmad Ansari (small industries), Mr. Ram

Ayaz Dixit (hill development), Mr. S. S. Chauhan (home and law), Mr. R. N. Shukla (general administration), Mr. Chetram Gangwar (technical education), Mr. Sita Ram Nishad (public works department) and Miss Saraswati Ammal (labour).

Addressing a press conference, Mr. Singh said he would steer the state to progress, gear up the law and order machinery and implement schemes to prevent the ferocity of floods which had already affected 20 districts.

He asserted that strict financial discipline was being adhered to by efficient officers in various departments under his stewardship. This would help effect a saving in the government expenses to the extent of nearly Rs. 150 crores. Excise revenue already rose to about Rs. 100 crores during the current financial year.

Talking about communal tension, he said riots did occur at some places. But these were controlled within one or two days.

He reiterated his resolve to punish erring officers and reward those discharging their duties with devotion. He made a particular reference to the police department by divulging that 126 police officials had been dismissed for dereliction of duty, 952 suspended, services of 19 terminated and other punishment including transfer was awarded to over 4,300 other policemen.

Incidentally, none of the policemen who had been punished belonged to ranks higher than the inspector.

/13046

CSO: 4600/1026

## LALDenga CLAIMS ALL MNF MEN OVERGROUND

New Delhi PATRIOT In English 1 Aug 86 p 6

[Text]

Aizawl, July 31 — Mizo National Front leader and Chief Minister-designate Laldenga who arrived here last evening said today that all the members of his outfit have come overground with all weapons.

Mr Laldenga told newsmen here that reports submitted to him by the party's vice president Zoramthanga indicated this. He reiterated that the cases against all the MNF activists, who had come overground would be withdrawn.

Mr Laldenga said that arms and ammunition deposited to the authorities had exceeded estimates. Before laying down arms, the MNF had submitted a list of arms to the Home Ministry and now it was found that more arms were deposited than the list, he added. Mr Laldenga hoped that the Centre would make MNF legal organisation.

He said, according to earlier programme all MNF members were to assemble in Aizawl on 2 August. However, all who were on the way from Marpara and Parva, would arrive here tomorrow. He would receive them at Baungkawn, the tri-junction of Silchar, Lunglei and Marpara.

He said the public reception for the MNF members, organised by the Student Joint Action Committee, had also been deferred till tomorrow. The Mizoram Government's 'duty is to give them shelter, food and protection', he added.

Mr Laldenga said he had a discussion with Chief Secretary to the Union Territory Government Lalkhama, last night and asked him to request Chief Minister Lalthanawala, to participate in the SJAC reception.

After the reception at Baungkawn, all the activists will go to the Assam Rifles Ground at Aizawl where Mr Laldenga and the MNF vice president would address the gathering.

Regarding amnesty to the MNF activists, Mr Laldenga made it clear that all those who have come overground would be freed from any kind of cases. Even the cases which were pending and under investigation would also be withdrawn after the MNF amends its constitution in conformity with the Constitution of India.

Those who were still in jail (altogether ten) would be granted remission in sentence terms. He classified that this was not in the accord since the legal matters were not included in the agreement.

Replying to a question, Mr Laldenga said the operation of Unlawful (Prevention) Activities Act in Mizoram would be automatically withdrawn as all the MNF personnel had come overground and laid down their arms.

He said the MNF had already scrapped its constitution declaring Mizoram "independent and free".

Mr Laldenga said those who had earlier left the MNF under various circumstances would be treated equally with other partymen "as though they had not left us at all".

Asked whether the present Government's Finance Minister, the one time Home Minister of the underground MNF set-up, would also be included if he wants to join the MNF party, Mr Laldenga said with a smile, "Finance

Minister Sainghaka would be welcomed".

He said his one time intelligence chief Vanlalgaing, who was at present that senior vice-president of the Mizo National Union, would soon be joining the MNF party. He said the MNF national executive committee would meet on 4 August to formally launch the MNF as political party.

In reply to a question, Mr Laldenga said that he would be the Chief Minister as well as the president of the MNF party.

Asked whether the Mizo National Army would be given full charge of forming a strong organisation, he said it would also be decided in the 50-member national executive committee meeting on 4 August.

Asked when he would assume office, Mr Laldenga said he was advised by Congress vice president Arjun Singh to go to New Delhi with Chief Minister Lalthanawala. He said shortly he would be leaving for New Delhi after consultation with the Chief Minister.

He said the relations of MNF with the Congress would be very good during the interim period and he did not expect any controversy. He said his relation with Mr Lalthanawala was also very good adding that he would continue his cordial relations with the Chief Minister.

## PARLIAMENT PASSES BILL TO WITHHOLD PROBE REPORTS

Calcutta THE TELEGRAPH in English 31 Jul 86 p 1

[Text]

New Delhi, July 30: The Lok Sabha today passed the Commission of Inquiry (Amendment) Bill by voice vote, overcoming stiff Opposition resistance. The Bill seeks to withhold reports of inquiry commissions on grounds of security of the state and public interest.

The entire Opposition, barring the AIADMK, National Conference and Muslim League members, staged a walkout when a statutory resolution moved by Mr Madhu Dandavate (Janata) against the earlier ordinance issued by the President was rejected. But most members returned when the Bill was put to vote and strongly opposed it.

Defending the Bill, the minister of state for internal security, Mr P. Chidambaram, said it had been "necessitated by exceptional circumstances." He admitted that the aim of the Bill was to withhold the interim and final reports of the Thakkar Commission, inquiring into the assassination of Mrs Indira Gandhi, as "it would be in nobody's interest to publish them."

He assured members that "the powers sought to be given to the government will not be misused and will be used sparingly."

"The Commission of Justice Thakkar was appointed under extraordinary circumstances. Its terms of reference were wide. It held its sittings in camera. All unprecedented. There was a parallel inquiry on into the assassination. What is more, the

Thakkar Commission itself summoned the evidence of a special investigating team and relied on it," Mr Chidambaram said.

He said that apart from matters of security of the state and public interest, the Bill had particular relevance in the context of terrorism and violence in which the country was placed.

The House also passed by voice vote the statutory resolution moved by the home minister, Mr Buta Singh, to approve the notification by his ministry deciding not to lay before the House the two Thakkar Commission reports.

The notification, dated May 15, 1986, said "it is not expedient in the interest of the security of the state and in the public interest" to lay the reports before the House.

Mr Chidambaram said he had carefully listened to the remarks of the Opposition members and observed that these were based on inadequate appreciation of the ordinance which the amending Bill sought to replace.

In leading the walkout, Prof. Dandavate said the Bill was "illegal and undemocratic" and "we are staging a walkout in protest."

Opposing the Bill, Mr Mewa Singh Gill (Akali Dal) said it would be a negation of the democratic rights of the people and would give supremacy to the executive over Parliament.

He said if at all the government thought that the people should not know about certain findings of the Thakkar Commission, it could withhold such information from the press and the people, but it could not and should not withhold the information from the elected representatives.

Mr K.P. Unnikrishnan (Congress-S) said it was the fundamental right of the Members of Parliament to know whether there was any lapse on the part of the security or intelligence personnel due to which Mrs Gandhi was assassinated or whether some foreign powers were involved in it.

He said the government's argument that Justice Thakkar had himself requested that findings of the Commission should not be made public was not convincing. He said if Justice Thakkar had some reservations about the release of the report, these should be placed before the House. The government, he said, could not be run in "purdah."

Ms Mamata Banerjee (Congress-I), supporting the Bill, said there was nothing illegal in issuing the ordinance when Parliament was not in session.

The Bill, she said, would not take away powers of Parliament. The withholding of the report, she added, was necessary to protect the security of the country which would be undermined if its contents were discussed.

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CSO: 4600/1028



## NUMBER OF DEFENSE PERSONNEL IN PAKISTAN JAILS

Calcutta THE TELEGRAPH in English 30 Jul 86 p 1

[Text]

New Delhi, July 29 (PTI, UNI): India has requested Pakistan to find out the whereabouts of 43 Indian defence personnel missing since the 1971 Indo-Pak conflict, the minister of state for external affairs, Mr Eduardo Faleiro, informed the Rajya Sabha today.

Mr Faleiro said it was clear from their relatives, the Indian mission in Islamabad and reports in the Pakistani press, that these 43 defence personnel were in Pakistani jails and the government there should check jail records to trace them out.

Pakistan, however, has declared that there were no Indian defence personnel in its jails, Mr Faleiro said.

He said Pakistan had even contested the Indian government's claim that there are 942

Indians in different Pakistani jails. According to Pakistan, there are 342 Indians in Pakistani jails and their names were provided to India on August 20 last year, the minister said.

Mr Faleiro said there were no Pakistani defence personnel in Indian jails. The charges against Indian civilians lodged in Pakistani jails related to passports and visas, the minister added.

Mr Faleiro said India had sought consular access to Pakistani jails. He said constant efforts were being made to repatriate all Indian prisoners from Pakistani jails.

The minister said consular access had been provided in Multan jail to Indian embassy officials in Islamabad on April 4 in respect of 124 Indian prisoners. About 63 prisoners were repatri-

ated to India on February 20.

Several members charged that freed prisoners returning from Pakistan were being harassed by some state governments, especially those of Rajasthan and Gujarat. The minister promised if specific cases of such harassment were brought to his notice, he would look into it.

US aid to Pak: The United States has announced, subject to congressional approval, a security and economic assistance package of \$ 4.02 billion for Pakistan during 1987-93, Mr Eduardo Faleiro said.

He said Pakistan had been acquiring sophisticated military hardware, including tanks, guns, armoured personnel carriers, missiles, attack helicopters and F-16 aircraft from a number of countries, including the US.

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CSO: 4600/1023



## CORRESPONDENT INTERVIEWS ASSAM CHIEF MINISTER

Calcutta THE TELEGRAPH In English 29 Jul 86 p 6

[Interview with Assam chief minister, Prafulla Mahanta, by Ranjit Roy in Dispur, date not given]

[Text]

An uneasy calm now prevails in Assam. Last week's mob violence in the Barak valley and the threats by tribal leaders to begin a language stir in the hills have once again thrown the state into turmoil at a time when it needs peace and harmony among the various communities for all-round economic development. The Assam Gana Parishad (AGP), which was born of the Assam agitation, is still committed to the pledges it made to the Assamese people. These include the deportation of illegal immigrants, reinstatement of all victimised employees and establishment of Assamese as a compulsory link language for all sections of people. "We must fulfil our commitments to the people," the Assam chief minister, Mr Prafulla Mahanta, said to *The Telegraph* in his office in Dispur's Janata Bhawan on Saturday. Excerpts from the interview:

**Q:** After coming to power with a massive mandate you had promised the people that your government would try to implement the Assam accord within the shortest possible time. It is nearly a year since the accord was signed and virtually nothing has been done to implement its provisions. Why is this so and what are the difficulties?

**A:** It is not true that nothing has been done by my govern-

ment to implement the accord. There are two parts to the accord—one part is for the state to implement and the other for the Centre. On our part we have reinstated all the state employees victimised during the Assam agitation, withdrawn all repressive measures and opened the Sulghat jute mill which had been closed for so many years.

But on the Centre's part, very little has been done. We have submitted some proposals to the Union government for amendment of the Illegal Immigrants Act, 1983. According to one of its provisions the person who objects to the presence of foreign nationals in his area will have to submit a fee of Rs 25 along with his allegation. We want this provision to be removed.

Another provision which we want removed is that the objector must reside within a radius of three km from the person or persons against

whom he is lodging a complaint. My government believes that the burden of proof that a person is not a foreign national should lie with the person himself and not with the objector as laid down in the Act. Again, the Act does not empower the police to arrest a foreigner immediately after detection which I think is unhelpful. We have demanded that the police should arrest a foreigner immediately and

produce him before the tribunal for a decision.

**Q:** Aasu has set August 15 as the deadline for the implementation of the Assam accord, failing which it will begin a state-wide stir. Will your government lend full support to it?

**A:** Such an agitation will not be necessary. Two of my senior officers met the Prime Minister's secretary and also the secretaries of some key departments of the Union government on July 24 and they received assurances to the effect that a detailed discussion on the implementation of the accord would be held soon. We hope the Centre will amend the Illegal Immigrants Act very soon.

**Q:** Coming to the controversial permanent resident's certificate (PRC), your government has recently issued a fresh circular saying that the PRC is a must for admission to schools and colleges. But now will the wards of those parents who are poor and have no land or house of their own get such a certificate?

**A:** Permanent residents of the state alone are entitled to certificates. If a person stays here with no land and no house of his own, how can he claim that he is a permanent resident of the state for the last 20 years or more?

**Q:** Will you make the PRC a must for getting employment in the state?

A: Yes, we have a plan to make it compulsory not only for educational purposes but also for employment. Otherwise people coming from outside the state will create problems for us. For example, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) has recently appointed 9,000 security personnel from outside the state. Another central organisation, Hindustan Paper Corporation (HPC), has appointed 18 engineers from outside the state at Jagi Road without even holding any interviews. However, the Centre has agreed to appoint one director from Assam to the HPC board.

Q: What is your government's relations with the Centre?

A: Friendly, of course, and it should be so in the interest of both the governments.

Q: As for the controversial circular issued by the Secondary Education Board of Assam (Seba) which sparked off the recent violence in the Barak valley, do you think that the language issue is more important than maintaining peace and harmony among communities? For all-round development of the state why are you not withdrawing the circular?

A: Six months have passed since the Seba circular was issued and we have not implemented it so far. In fact, we have assured all linguistic minorities in the state on the floor of the Assembly that the government will not implement the provisions of the circular unless there is a consensus on the issue.

Q: But instead of giving assurances, why doesn't your government withdraw the circular so as to remove fear and apprehension from the minds of the linguistic minorities?

A: We cannot withdraw the circular on our own. Seba is an autonomous body—the government may or may not accept its decision, but cannot dictate orders to a democratically elected statutory body and intervene in its working. However, we have asked the education department to initiate talks with representatives of all sections of educationists, teachers and students before taking a final decision on the language issue.

Q: But according to a report published in a section of the local press, your government favours the four language formula?

A: Our stand on the four language formula has not been finalised yet.

Q: You toured the Barak valley recently, what were your impressions?

A: The rural people of the valley are good, sympathetic and cooperative. It is the people in the towns and activists of some political parties, particularly the Congress (I), who are fomenting trouble on the language issue. The agitation is totally political.

Q: You have also accused Mr Santosh Mohan Deb, Union minister of state for tourism, of instigating the people of

the valley.

A: Yes, Mr Deb had provoked the people of the Barak valley by his recent speeches. He has possibly forgotten that he is a responsible central minister.

Q: Will you please explain the reasons for the frequent reshuffles in the state administration? Do they really help?

A: It is not correct to say that we have reshuffled our administration frequently. We made some changes recently because promotions were due to a few senior officers. It was a routine administrative affair and had nothing to do with the Karimganj incident.

Q: In the seven months that your government has been in power, the police has fired at least thrice on agitators. Do you think the firings were justified in all the cases?

A: All the five fingers of one's hand are not equally long. We have suspended one officer in connection with the Bagrubari firing. In Karimganj the police opened fire after the order came from a magistrate. After all, four policemen were killed and three seriously injured in mob violence. In such a situation, the police cannot remain silent spectators.

Q: Why have you not ordered a judicial inquiry instead of just an administrative inquiry?

A: A judicial probe takes a long time. We want to act quickly in the matter.

Q: When do you expect to get the report of the administrative inquiry?

A: Within a month.

## TAMIL NADU LEADER UNDERGOING SECRET DIALYSIS

Calcutta THE TELEGRAPH in English 28 Jul 86 p 1

[Article by Anita Pratap]

[Text]

Madras, July 26: The Tamil Nadu chief minister, Mr M.G. Ramachandran, has had two blood transfusions and is secretly undergoing dialysis in a private clinic as his body continues to reject the transplanted kidney, **The Telegraph** learns from reliable sources.

The sources revealed that renal failure has led the chief minister to undergo secret dialysis in a clinic on Poonamallee High Road. His health is being monitored round-the-clock by a team of doctors.

However, Mr Ramachandran is still active physically and mentally. He is more sharp and alert than he was before his illness, sources close to him said.

Soon after his successful kidney transplant in December 1984, Mr Ramachandran was administered a powerful drug called cyclosporin to ensure that the donated kidney was not rejected. Cyclosporin ensures that antibodies are not produced in the system which rejects the transplanted organ.

It acts by destroying the white blood cells that produce the antibodies. But like all therapeutic agents it cannot distinguish between red and white blood cells. As all the cells are destroyed the immunity level and haemoglobin content in the blood is lowered. Blood transfusions have to be given to rectify the imbalance.

Normally, cyclosporin is given only for six months after the transplant, but in Mr Ramachandran's case the transplanted organ has been rejected even 19 months after the operation. Chances of rejection of the donated kidney were higher in his case because of his advanced age.

Mr Ramachandran rarely makes any public appearances these days, perhaps because his low resistance level makes him susceptible to infection.

Instead, he spends most of the time watching his old films on video. Even at the Madurai conference organised by his fans association, he spent a lot of time watching video.

Until June Mr Ramachandran used to come very rarely to his secretariat office and had attended the Assembly session only a few times. He was quite disinterested in routine administrative matters. About 8,000 files had accumulated in his office.

Since mid-June, however Mr Ramachandran has been giving more attention to his official duties. He attends his secretariat office more often and holds frequent consultations with senior colleagues and officials. It is learnt that the governor, Mr S.L. Khurana's displeasure at not being informed about policy decisions and proceedings of Cabinet meetings, which he made known in a letter to the chief minister, has prompted Mr Ramachandran to be more active.

But he continues to spend a lot of time in his dimly lit, air-conditioned office at Thyagaraja Nagar. He does not entertain many visitors, but the AIADMK propaganda secretary, Ms Jayalalitha, is a frequent visitor.

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CSO: 4600/1021

## INDIAN, ROK BUSINESS COUNCILS HOLD JOINT MEETING

## Decisions Noted

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 27 Jul 86 p 9

[Text]

**Seoul, June 26 (UNI)—** Private Korean business plan to contribute capital and technology to India for the development of the nation's electronic, communications and transportation industries, reports Yonhap.

At the eighth joint meeting of the Korea-India and India-Korea business councils recently, the two nations' private sectors agreed in principle to set up technical tie-ups and joint ventures.

They decided to work on the establishment of joint investments, especially in the steel, shipbuilding, electronic, auto,

semiconductor, computer and oil drilling equipment industries.

In addition, they agreed that Korea would sell India advanced technical items, such as electronic goods, steel products, ships, containers, auto parts and synthetic fibers, while India should supply Korea with raw materials, including iron ore, cotton and anthracite coal.

Mr Young-Suk, president of Daewoo Shipbuilding Industry Co, led the Korean delegation to the meeting. The Indian delegation was headed by Hari Shankar Singhania, chairman of the India-Korea Business Council.

## Further Details

Calcutta THE TELEGRAPH in English 31 Jul 86 p 9

[Text]

**New Delhi, July 30:** The India-Korea joint business council, which met in Seoul last week set a two-way trade target of about Rs 1500 crores in the next three years, nearly doubling the present level of the trade.

Mr Hari Shankar Singhania, chairman of the Indian section of the council said here yesterday that the meeting was very fruitful and would open up opportunities for enlarged trade and technology transfers both ways. The meeting was chaired by Mr Y S Yoon, chairman, Ko-

rean section, and co-chaired by Mr Singhania.

Mr Singhania said that the atmosphere was extremely conducive for increasing trade and economic cooperation with South Korea. The Korean economy had been growing at a very fast rate for the last several years and they had set up very sizable capacities of production with sophisticated technology. India can import technology from Korea in a number of fields such as iron and steel, shipbuilding, industrial and consumer

electronics, automobiles and parts, oil drilling equipment. It can export technology to Korea in fields like chemicals and pharmaceuticals, textile machinery, tractors and farm equipment.

With the appreciation of the yen resulting in new configuration of the world's major currencies, the Korean manufactured goods and technology have become more competitive. Both sides agreed that it is also imperative to promote South-South cooperation.

/9317

CSO: 4600/1027

## PAPERS REPORT VISIT OF YUGOSLAV PRIME MINISTER

## Analyst on Expectations

Madras THE HINDU In English 28 Jul 86 p 9

[Article by G.K. Reddy]

[Text]

NEW DELHI, July 27.

The Prime Minister of Yugoslavia, Mr. Branko Mikulic, arrives here tomorrow for wide-ranging discussions with Mr. Rajiv Gandhi on the role of the non-aligned and the capacity of the community to make a positive contribution to better international understanding and preservation of world peace.

Apart from exchanging views on the main issues that are going to be dealt with at the next summit in Harare in early September, the two Prime Ministers will also have an opportunity to discuss the steps that need to be taken to restore the old glow in Indo-Yugoslav bilateral relations.

As co-founders of the non-aligned movement which have worked together for the last 35 years to champion the cause of the newly independent nations in the wake of decolonisation, India and Yugoslavia remain fully committed to the heroic struggle of the southern African people against racism. But they do not want the Harare summit to devote itself almost exclusively to the crusade against apartheid and the Namibian struggle for freedom.

In focussing world attention on the monstrous behaviour of the South African Government and the refusal of the big powers such as Britain and the U.S. to back the worldwide move for sanctions, they would like to see the non-aligned community devoting equal attention with the same degree of dedication to other issues of equal importance like the Iran-Iraq war, West Asia, Central America, North-South dialogue and South-South cooperation.

The two Prime Ministers and their advisers will be taking a close look at the draft political and economic declarations that are being drawn up for the Harare summit to preserve this wider perspective and ensure that this conference carries forward the Third World's crusade for a better deal a step forward to the point that the affluent industrial societies start realising the need for a new international economic order to ensure orderly global de-

velopment and establish a more equitable relationship between the rich and poor nations. In this context, they are expected to lend their fullest support to the proposal for setting up a standing ministerial committee of non-aligned and developing countries for economic cooperation.

At the bilateral level, Mr. Mikulic is likely to give Mr. Gandhi an account of the talks he had recently in Belgrade with the visiting Chinese Premier, Mr. Zhao Ziyang, on the Sino-Indian border problem. The Indian Prime Minister will be interested to know the Yugoslav assessment of the current state of Sino-Soviet relations which impinge on China's attitudes to countries like India that are friendly with the Soviet Union.

As a country that has reasonably good relations with not only the Soviet Union and China but also the Western powers, Yugoslavia will be able to present a more objective assessment of the world situation at the Harare summit without prejudice to its basic commitments to issues such as the southern African people's struggle against racism, the interventionist policies of the big powers and the non-aligned community's crusade for a better international economic dispensation.

**Setback in bilateral ties:** Despite good bilateral relations at the political level, the Indo-Yugoslav economic cooperation has suffered a setback in recent years for a variety of reasons due to payment difficulties, inflationary pressures, delivery delays and the absence of complementarity in their trade requirements. So an effort is being made to overcome these hurdles and open up new areas for increased economic cooperation.

The two countries have signed an air agreement, and are negotiating an accord on avoidance of double taxation and exploring the possibilities of technical collaboration in the production of power equipment and even joint ventures. And a conscious effort is being made to reestablish at the politico-economic level some of the old cordiality and dynamism of the Nehru-Tito era that became a hallmark of the non-aligned movement.



## Talks With Gandhi, Banquet

New Delhi PATRIOT In English 29 Jul 86 p 5

[Text]

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and Yugoslav Premier Branko Mikulic on Monday reiterated their common concern at global tensions and nuclear threat, and called for effective action by the nonaligned movement to promote world security and stability.

They also repudiated attempts by developed nations to impose one-sided solutions to complex economic problems of the developing world, and urged nonaligned states to strengthen collective self-reliance to combat outside pressures.

The two leaders reaffirmed their commitment to the struggle against apartheid, and condemned those who abet the racist Pretoria regime and oppose sanctions.

At the bilateral level, the two premiers paid tribute to the strong bonds of Indo-Yugoslav friendship, and stressed the need to improve economic and commercial relations.

The issues figured on Monday evening at the two-hour official talks between Mr Gandhi and the Yugoslav Premier, who arrived on a five-day visit to the country in the afternoon, and at a banquet Mr Gandhi hosted later in the night.

At the talks, described by an official spokesman as "fruitful", the two leaders held intensive discussions on the situation in South Africa as well as the developments within the Commonwealth and the nonaligned movement vis-a-vis the sanctions issue.

Other issues that are expected to come up at the forthcoming NAM summit at Harare, developments in South Asia and the big-power military presence in the Indian Ocean also came up for exchanges at the talks.

Mr Gandhi and Mr Mikulic also reviewed bilateral economic relations, and it

was decided to convene a meeting of the standing committee on industrial cooperation in December. Cooperation in ship-building, science and technology, research and in export-import linked deals, as well as the next round of GATT negotiations in Uruguay were also discussed.

At the banquet later in the night, both Mr Gandhi and Mr Mikulic stressed the need for ending nuclear arms race in the interest of human survival and for strengthening South-South economic cooperation to build collective self-reliance.

Recalling that the first NAM summit's call at Belgrade in 1961 for suspension of nuclear testing, pending a comprehensive treaty, had remained unheeded, Mr Gandhi expressed the hope that nuclear powers would at least now heed to the six-nation peace initiative.

While Mr Gandhi termed the NAM as the history's largest peace movement, Mr Mikulic said an enormous section of mankind was keen on finding a way out of the vicious dominations, bloc rivalry, confrontations, arms race and a world ever more sharply divided.

Mr Mikulic called for curbing the arms race, initiating a process of disarmament, and renewing the dialogue between the great powers and an accommodation of views between blocs.

Both Mr Gandhi and Mr Mikulic referred to the developing states' losses from fall in raw materials' prices, their soaring debts and the rich nations' protectionist policies. Mr Mikulic hoped that the Harare summit will give new impetus to mutual cooperation among the developing nations.

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CSO: 4600/1024



## SATISFACTION WITH SRI LANKA TALKS REPORTED

Madras THE HINDU in English 31 Jul 86 p 1

[Article by G.K. Reddy]

[Text]

NEW DELHI, July 30.

The Indian High Commissioner in Colombo, Mr. J. N. Dixit, arrived today with further clarifications from the Sri Lankan Government on some key points arising from the first round of talks between leaders of the Tamil United Liberation Front and the Sri Lankan President, Mr. J. R. Jayewardene and his colleagues on the degree of devolution.

The TULF leaders are expected here tomorrow. They will be meeting the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, the External Affairs Minister, Mr. P. Shiv Shankar, and the Chairman of the Policy Advisory Committee, Mr. G. Parthasarathy, during the next two or three days to apprise them of the progress made during these discussions to solve the ethnic problem on the island.

**Precise formulations needed:** The Government is satisfied with the outcome of these talks on crucial issues like the constitutional structure and legislative procedures for devolution, law and order, and land settlement, although the understanding reached has to be firmed up with precise formulations equally binding on both sides.

As India played a pivotal role first in evolving a mutually acceptable basis for these talks and then in persuading the Tamil leaders to go to Colombo for a fresh dialogue with Mr. Jayewardene and his colleagues, the Government is anxious to do whatever it can to clear the remaining hurdles to a settlement.

The TULF leaders are due to go back to Colombo by the middle of August to resume these talks, after the Government of India has prepared the ground for it. Leaders of the Tamil militant groups might be called to Delhi for consultations, if the Government feels the need for such exchanges after the TULF leaders' talks in Delhi.

**Militants must be cautious:** The Government is not unaware that influential political forces within Sri Lanka are opposed to any accord

with the Tamil minority that would give them a fair measure of provincial autonomy, even within the framework of a unitary State. But it does not want the Tamil militants to play into their hands unwittingly by rejecting in advance any idea of settlement that falls short of their demand for an independent Eelam.

There is no confirmation in Delhi of reports from Colombo that India is trying to arrange a meeting between representatives of the Sri Lankan Government and the Tamil militants in Kathmandu, to carry forward the current negotiations. After the sad experience of what happened in Thimpu last year, the Government does not believe any useful purpose will be served by such a meeting in a third country which cannot offer greater privacy for such discussions.

Though the violence continues and innocent lives are being lost on both sides, the talks have not been impeded by the absence of a formal ceasefire. It is India's earnest hope that there will be no more bloodshed before these talks are resumed in another two weeks, after Sri Lanka has clarified the points emerging from the earlier discussions.

**Pressmen to be expelled?** Meanwhile, there are disturbing reports from Colombo that Sri Lanka is threatening to expel some foreign correspondents, including the BBC representative, on trumped-up charges of giving a pro-Indian slant to their coverage of the ethnic conflict.

**Four soldiers killed**

UNI reports from Colombo:

Four soldiers were killed and three injured in an explosion set off by Tamil militants near Vavuniya this evening, an Army spokesman said.

Three soldiers died on the spot and the fourth after admission to the Anuradhapura hospital, 53 km away, where he had been flown along with the other injured.

An officer and a soldier were killed and three senior officials injured when the militants fired mortars at the garrison at Jaffna Fort on Monday night.

## BRIEFS

INDIA, PAKISTAN RAIL LINK--Islamabad, July 30 (PTI)--After long 21 years India and Pakistan will reopen in October the rail route connecting Khokrapar in Sind with Munabao in Rajasthan. Considered to be a significant step towards normalisation of relations, the reopening of the route, in addition to the existing Wagah-Attari land and rail link would bring immense relief to the people of Pakistan's Sind and Baluchistan provinces. At present, a Pakistani national intending to visit Bombay from Karachi by train had to travel to Lahore and then to Delhi via Amritsar. From October onwards, he would be able to travel to India's western and southern States via Rajasthan. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 31 Jul 86 p 1] /13046

CSO: 4600/1031

'EXPANSION OF TIES' WITH USSR DISCUSSED

LD091317 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1054 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Unattributed commentary: "Outlook of Soviet-Iranian Relations"]

[Text] Mr Mohammad Javad Larijani, deputy foreign minister for economic and international affairs, who went to Moscow at the head of an economic and political delegation early last week, returned to Tehran at midnight last Thursday, 7 August. During his stay in Moscow he held talks with Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Eduard Shevardnadze, the foreign minister; and his counterpart in that country's Foreign Ministry.

One of the agreements reached during the visit is the formation of the joint commission for economic and trade cooperation, which is expected to convene in Tehran before the end of the current Christian year. It should be noted that the two countries' economics ministers will be responsible for that commission. In addition, the Soviet foreign minister again stressed his invitation extended to the Iranian foreign minister to pay a visit to Moscow. One of the topics discussed at meetings between the Iranian delegation and Kremlin officials concerned the importance of bilateral relations. The long land and sea border between the two countries leads to the two countries' interest in having good relations based on good-neighborliness. It appears that the two countries seek to lay the foundation for long-term relations on that basis.

Another factor leading to expansion of ties between the two countries include the numerous and diverse economic and industrial opportunities and common political interest in a number of international issues, such as adopting a common position against international imperialism at international bodies. Regional issues were another focus of talks in Moscow. The Islamic Republic believes that regarding Iran's present role as the most fundamental and most important anti-imperialist force in this sensitive part of the world can make a substantial impact on the quality of the two countries' future relations.

From the economic standpoint and in the context of confronting the current plot to keep down oil prices, Iran's role as a country protecting the interests of oil-producing countries is today evident to all and sundry.

From the military standpoint, Iran is facing and confronting a thoroughly calculated imperialist plan and plot which is being carried out by the Iraqi regime. Incidentally, the best proof of this lies in the lineup of regional forces, where there are progressive and anti-imperialist countries such as Syria and Libya siding with Iran and reactionary and subservient regimes such as the Egyptian and Jordanian regimes, and some of the countries in the Persian Gulf who are supporting the Iraqi regime. It is interesting to note that most of Iraq's regional policies are currently being determined by imperialism and the reactionary front.

As regards political aspects, too, the plots that the West is currently pursuing in the region are mainly directed at weakening the Islamic revolution. The economic, military, and political aspects cited place the Islamic Republic in a unique position in terms of influencing the region's revolutionary policies. No doubt possessing an anti-imperialist diplomacy by any country in the region requires having good relations with Tehran.

Other regional issues such as the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan were also discussed in detail between the two sides. The Soviet side informed the Iranian delegation of details of that country's recent decision to withdraw a small part of its forces from Afghanistan by the end of the year.

It should be noted that the highest-ranking Soviet official to visit Iran since the victory of the Islamic revolution was Georgiy Kornienko, that country's deputy foreign minister, who visited Tehran last Bahman [February 1986]. After that and in the current year, too, the two countries' economic experts have had some talks in Tehran.

Overall, it appears that the outlook of relations between the two countries will have a better future. Naturally, the two sides' realism in appreciating the situation in the region and the interests of the other side can have a large influence on accelerating the current trend toward better relations.

/8309

CSO: 4640/444

IRAN

LARIJANI HOLDS TALKS WITH USSR'S SHEVARDNADZE

LD042123 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Mr Larijani, our country's deputy foreign minister for economic and international affairs met and conferred with his counterpart at the USSR Foreign Ministry. At this meeting they discussed various areas for cooperation between the two countries and views were exchanged. The two sides also talked about issues of mutual interest, important international issues and bilateral cooperation in international forums. Also during this meeting the need for more such talks was stressed. Mr Larijani invited his counterpart to visit Tehran at an appropriate opportunity, and he welcomed the invitation.

According to the central news unit, Mr Larijani also met with USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze today and discussed issues of mutual interest between the two countries. At this meeting the USSR foreign minister emphasized the need for the expansion of friendly relations between the two countries.

/8309

CSO: 4640/443



IRAN

CHIEF JUSTICE VISITS MEDINA EN ROUTE TO MECCA

LD041230 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Ayatollah Musavi-Ardebili arrived in Medina this morning and was welcomed at the entrance of the city by Hojjat ol-Eslam val Moslemin Karrubi, the imam's representative and supervisor of the Iranian pilgrimage, as well as by a number of Iranian pilgrims. In an interview with the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the president of the state Supreme Court of Justice said that this tour is a personal one for fulfilling the Hajj pilgrimage and for visiting shrines. I wish for all pilgrims God's acceptance of their Hajj pilgrimage, their visit to the Prophet of God, peace be upon him, and the Shrines.

Noting in the Friday evening prayers and the unity march in Medina he stated: So far, these ceremonies have been successful and a source of pride for the Islamic Republic of Iran as well as our order. We as Iranians have the duty not to forget the status of our country and the Islamic Revolution under any condition. We must have a deep sense of our duty and commitment so that, God willing, we may have a much brighter future. The echo of the march in Iran was encouraging but having seen it for myself here, I admit that the scale of gatherings and marches were much larger than what has been (?publicized) in Iran. This is a source of joy and pride and I hope that the ceremonies due to be held in the holy Mecca will be more encouraging than those held in Medina.

/8309

CSO: 4640/442

## BIZENJO SAYS NEW LEFTIST PARTY 'CONSPIRACY' OF IMPERIALISM

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 2 Aug 86 p 6

[Text]

KARACHI, Aug. 1: The PNP Chief Mir Ghaus Bizenjo has accused the new left party, ANP, of a conspiracy at the behest of imperialism to ultimately promote a scheme for creation of a 'Pakhtoon buffer' against Afghanistan and the Soviet Union.

In a statement he said it was PNP which initiated the move for the unification of progressive forces on a single platform but it decided to opt out because of certain "important facts and fundamental ideological differences among the component parties."

One of the important reasons behind the PNP decision was that the "Americans are preparing some sinister schemes about Pakistan as

they are convinced that it is not possible for them to hold the sovereignty of 90 million Pakistanis to ransom for ever by means of the armed forces of Pakistan and that no democratic government will be in a position to protect American imperialist interests in this country for long.

Therefore, Mr. Bizenjo said, "they may try to create a buffer zone in the name of Pakhtoonistan or some other name comprising the Pakhtoon areas of NWFP and Baluchistan to be sustained by a reactionary brand of narrow nationalism. The purpose, is to raise a wall of subversion and aggression against the Soviet Union on the one hand and, on the other, to undermine the Afghan revolution and check the positive influences in Afghanistan."

He also referred to differing ideological approaches on the question of "national democracy" which the PNP favoured and "people's democracy" which some other parties supported. Finally they coined a strange term of "national people's democracy", he said and added "no one knows what that term means."

Bizenjo said ANP is not a single party but an "opportunistic alliance of NDP, Awami Tahrir and one faction of MKP."

/9274

CSO: 4600/458

## DIPLOMAT'S PRESENCE AT PARTY MEETING CRITICIZED

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 2 Aug 86 p 8

[Text]

HARIPUR, Aug. 1: Air Marshal Asghar Khan, President Tehrik-e-Istiqal, has said it is most unfortunate that foreign diplomats were present at the recently held founding convention of a certain political party. He was addressing a public meeting at Banian near Haripur. He said that the Tehrik-e-Istiqal believes in ushering in a socio-economic revolution in the country through peaceful and democratic methods with the support of the people. He said we are opposed to the interference or intervention of any Superpower to affect socio-economic and political change in Pakistan. He said the history of the past 1000 years of the Indo-Pak sub-continent reveals that whenever the rulers have oppressed the people they have looked towards foreign powers to free them from oppression but whenever a foreign power had intervened he said, the conditions of the people have not improved. He said the revolution in Iran under the leadership of

Imam Khomeini clearly showed that the people, if organised and mobilised, can free themselves from oppressive rulers and can change the status quo despite opposition by Superpowers. He said the Tehrik-e-Istiqal does not believe in either Russian or U.S. hegemony. He said we believe in changing the present decadent and oppressive socio-economic system by mobilising the masses in all the four provinces of the country. He said Islam does not mean only saying prayers, giving Zakat or going for Haj but Islam is a complete socio-economic system based on justice and freedom. He said the present rulers have paid no attention to changing the socio-economic condition of the people. Dr. Hasnain Raza, a local Tehrik-e-Istiqal leader, also addressed the meeting. Pirzada Jamil Shah, District Chairman Tehrik-e-Istiqal, Abbottabad, and Omer Asghar Khan, Chairman Istiqal Youth League, were also present on the occasion.—PR.

/9274

CSO: 4600/458

## FORMER AMBASSADOR STRONGLY URGES NEUTRALITY ON AFGHANISTAN

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 2 Aug 86 p 8

[Text]

LAHORE, Aug. 1: Speaking here on Pakistan's approach to the Afghanistan crisis, former Ambassador Sajjad Hyder emphasised that neutrality was our only option but that it was a difficult one and required a lot of strength.

He was speaking at a seminar "Aspects of foreign policy; how should Pakistan negotiate?", organised by Group-83 and presided over by another former Ambassador Mian Arshad Hussain.

Mr. Sajjad Hyder proposed, in the likely eventuality of a deadlock in the negotiating process presently underway, the calling of an international conference comprising the USA, USSR, China, India, Iran, Afghanistan, and Pakistan. This seemed increasingly the only way out, he said, as 'the game had now gone out of our hands'. The decisions regarding Afghanistan he suggested, were now almost entirely being taken on our behalf in the United States. Broadening the scope of negotiations, therefore, to include other interested and involved parties, could well restore to Pakistan some of the autonomy and leverage which it had so comprehensively compromised.

It would be an act of extreme folly for Pakistan, he said, to support the move in certain quarters to give the representative of the Afghan alliance based in Peshawar the status of a government-in-exile. There was no reason

he said why the representatives of the Mujahideen could not be present in a conference on Afghanistan as a party to the conflict. But not, he emphasised, as state or government representatives, which they were not.

We should welcome, he said, the announcement of withdrawal of six regiments of Russian troops from Afghanistan on the eve of the Geneva talks. The US State Department in its attempt to distract world attention from this act, had continued to harp on prompt and total withdrawal, completely obscuring the fact that this was an entirely unilateral act.

We should pay heed to Gorbachev's statements that "if interference in Afghanistan does not end then we will side with Afghanistan". The Russian's warning means something very exact by this and we should try to understand its implications before it is too late.

Mian Arshad Hussain opened his remarks by saying that "Pakistan is in a quicksand, in a morass, and is slowly and imperceptibly being sucked into this quicksand".

The response to insurgency from our soil, he said, has come from across the border in the form of counter-insurgency. Today it is the Frontier and Baluchistan but tomorrow it can be Punjab and Sindh. Do we have the capacity, he asked, to deal with this counter-insurgency? Using our soil as a launching pad, he said, may suit

the purposes of some great power but does it suit us?

Speaking of Pakistan's sudden veering toward the US, he said that the US aid offer that had once been classified as peanuts, was "converted into a truckload of cashew nuts and the situation changed".

Recalling the negotiations on Vietnam between the US, Britain, France and China, he said that neither of the three powers recognised China but they sat with it across the table to resolve the problems. The "farce of proximity talks" should be ended, he said, and direct negotiation started. On a question, he said that recognition was an entirely different matter altogether and had nothing to do with the issue at hand. Direct negotiation with Afghanistan, in other words, does not amount to recognising the government in Kabul. The proximity talks format could only delay a possible solution.

"A bad agreement is better than no agreement", he said, and if the Soviets were willing to withdraw their troops in two years, we should be willing to accept this timetable for, after all, we have already spent six years in a situation where the Russian troops were very much present in Afghanistan. What was important, he emphasised, was to get the Russians to withdraw and not to quibble over a few months here or there.

/9274

CSO: 4600/458

PRESENT SINDH SITUATION COMPARED TO EAST PAKISTAN

Lahore NAWA-I-WAQT in Urdu 29 Jun 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Situation in Sindh and Duty of Patriots"]

[Text] Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo has declared that we will not let Sindh become another "Bangladesh" and that no one will be allowed to play the game that was played in East Pakistan. He shared this sentiment with newsmen in Peshawar recently while discussing Sindh's Hindus, who are allegedly cooperating with the country's enemies the same way they did in East Pakistan. The result was the sad division of our country.

Except for the so-called Sindhudesh movement and other antinational activities of some elements (which are very serious), the situation in Sindh at present is very different from that of East Pakistan just before it became Bangladesh. It is not prudent to ignore such distressing developments, but they do not call for comparison to the East Pakistan situation as referred to by our prime minister. One situation in Sindh that is being pointed to with concern is the ratio of Hindus to Muslims in colleges, especially medical, engineering, and agricultural colleges, which is much higher than the actual ratio of these groups in Sindh. The continuation of this trend would increase the ratio of Hindus in the bureaucracy, and Sindh's Muslims would be in a situation similar to that in Bombay before the partition. At that time the Muslims were in the majority, but the Hindus held most of the important positions. In East Pakistan, the situation was quite different. The number of Hindu teachers in schools, colleges, and universities was alarmingly high. They had succeeded in poisoning the minds of the new Muslim generation (which was to lead the country later) against Pakistan. Perhaps, we can say that there is room in Sindh for using the modus operandi applied in East Pakistan.

This could have far-reaching implications for our country, but the patriotic people of our country should think realistically. They should not forget that Islam came first to Sindh in this subcontinent. We can call Sindh the gateway of Islam to South Asia. We should not forget that it was the Muslim legislators of the Sindh assembly who passed the motion demanding the establishment of Pakistan in 1938, 2 years before the Lahore resolution of March 1940! And the same Sindhi Muslims opened their hearts and homes to the persecuted Muslims in Bihar in 1946 and established the first refugee colony in the suburbs of Karachi. Against this background the



efforts of some elements to oppose Islam and Pakistan or even to divide Pakistan cause grave concern, but they also call for a close examination of the facts.

This situation is due to several factors, topped by the activities of communists in Sindh. They have made the Soviet philosophy of separatism, based on race, language, and region their motto. Their efforts are especially visible in Muslim countries. Now they have received reinforcement from [India's] Congress Party and elements that always opposed the establishment of Pakistan. They never accepted Pakistan sincerely, and statements such as, "We are glad we were not part of the crime of establishing Pakistan," have often been made publicly by such elements. The former Nationalists took an active part in the 1983 movement of the MRD, which demanded reinstatement of democracy but was in reality aimed against Pakistan as a country.

There may be some difference between the so-called Sindhudesh movement and the Nationalists, but they agree on separation based on provinces, language, and race. Their methods and activities may differ, but it is an open fact that they bear warm feelings for each other. The proponents of the so-called Sindhudesh and the communists have been openly cooperating with each other for a long time. They are getting support from some patriotic [as published] writers and scholars. The former are openly opposed to Pakistan, and the latter have never accepted the existence of Pakistan, even after all this time. Those who love Pakistan are at a disadvantage now. When they were ruled by the British, they proved that Muslims are a separate race and asked for a separate country based on the teachings of Iqbal and under the leadership of Jinnah. Somehow, other religions were given enough rope to remain active and form a large support group. At present these anti-Pakistani groups have become so bold that we will remain weak unless a concerted effort is made to establish a sense of Islamic nationality.

The enemy has been active for a long time. Two years ago, an "International Sindhi Conference" was held in India's capital, Delhi, where in the presence (and with the encouragement) of the last Mrs Gandhi, the proposal was made to merge Sindh with India. We made very limited efforts to counter the movements within our country and the encouragement given to them from abroad. Communist literature supporting racism is distributed liberally in Sindh. We do not have any literature to stop these efforts to poison the minds of our people, nor have our radio, newspapers, and television done anything to counter their efforts. We do not even have unity among our patriotic groups. Under these circumstances, this should have been our top priority. The announcement of Prime Minister Junejo that Sindh will not be allowed to become another Bangladesh deserves acclaim, but the people in power must take effective and immediate steps to make sure that this does not happen.

7997/12899

CSO: 4656/112

# REPORTAGE ON AWARENESS OF ADVERSE EFFECTS OF FOREIGN AID

## Japanese Grant Aid Procedures Criticized

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 2 Aug 86 p 4

[Text]

SOME COUNTRIES give grant aid by supplying commodities and equipment purchased in their home countries. Japan gives money and supposedly the recipient country is allowed to buy agreed goods and services "competitively" from Japanese suppliers. This apparently is to satisfy the "Group of Five" that Japan is fulfilling its obligations in helping the poor.

In reality the rug is pulled from under the feet of the recipient. To add insult to injury, Government officials are invited to Japan to visit the facilities of the reputed manufacturers and then "persuaded" to accept ridiculous conditions.

The awards are decided by the Japanese Government agency, JICA, well before the bogus tenders are issued. Tenderers who wish to compete are threatened by JICA that they will fall into disfavour, risking loss of future grant business from the Government of Japan.

Last year's grant to Pakistan was distributed by JICA to agreed Japanese suppliers and the recipient agencies were simply advised to abide by the Japanese decision. Commodities at two and a half times the international price; agriculture machinery and farm tractors lying with the Government, unsaleable and of no use to our

farmers; while this year JICA is pressurising the provincial governments to split the business between two Japanese machinery suppliers. Similarly the JICA representatives are twisting the arm of the Vice Chancellor of Quaid-e-Azam University to accept unsuitable scientific equipment of high technology from Japan that has never been introduced before, at double the international price on the plea of lump sum one-package basis. The University has equipment from a US manufacturer and would prefer replacement by the same vendor but it seems beggars cannot be choosers.

It is high time that the Government of Pakistan took a stand and put an end to the impression created that we in Pakistan will truly accept to poison ourselves because the venom is being injected free of cost.

We are providing a means of keeping the industry in Japan going and accept the protectionist measures Japan takes in preventing our goods from entering its markets. The international community is well aware of the Japanese policies. The present rise of the Yen is one way of stopping the Japanese one-way trade.—G. RASOOL, Islamabad.

## Commentary Urges Caution in Accepting Aid

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 2 Aug 86 p 4

[Article by Aslam Sheikh]

[Text] Islamabad--An angry letter in The Forum today indicates that there is now an increasing realisation in the country that foreign aid is not all milk and honey. This is a healthy symptom at a time when some quarters are showing

extraordinary exuberance over the advance pledge of a new dose of over four billion dollars from Washington for disbursement from next year onward.

The plea in this letter that we should approach even an outright 'grant' with considerable caution is a far cry from the attitude in the euphoric fifties when we used to greet the inflow of each dollar with a big 'Thank You'. 'Aid' was a new phenomenon in international economic relations then and its complexities were little understood.

Three decades and over 20 billion dollars worth of debt liability later, we are more sober today. So is the rest of the Third World where the major problem these days is debt explosion and not the infatuation with 'aid' because, as many suspect, it may be a trap rather than an unadulterated blessing.

In the early post-war period, the foreign aid originated primarily as an economic compulsion for donors wary of the danger of world recession after the war and anxious to sell their industrial and agricultural surpluses. Its usefulness to the recipients was secondary and also depended on what extent it responded to their needs and priorities.

For some early years, much of U.S. assistance was outright grant. But soon it ceased to be concessional transfer of resources to the developing countries. According to our own official documents, there has been a continuous shift in the composition of capital inflows from grant-type assistance to loans repayable in foreign exchange. From 77 per cent of the total assistance in the fifties, the grant element dipped to 13 per cent in the seventies. Thanks to the aid for Afghan refugees, the grant element in the eighties has somewhat increased once again. The point, however, is that the bulk of what goes under the title of 'aid' for many countries are solid hard loans repayable at varying rates of interest. Their real burden rises as the value of the currencies of the borrowers are rapidly shrinking.

But increasing debt burden is only one part of the complicated aid story. The more important part is how 'aid' influences the economy of the recipient country—whether, for example, it helps to make it self-reliant or more dependent, whether the goods and services it purchases for use in the developing countries promote or retard their own industrial development.

Unfortunately, the experience of aid-addicts in most of the Third World seems to be that it has increased rather than reduced their dependence and also made the future pattern of their economic growth more complicated and lop-sided. The major complaint that Western 'aid' may have benefited some elites in recipient countries but barely touched the lot of the common man is a well-known critique of 'aid' in most of these countries.

It is, however, significant that more recently even domestic commercial interests have been voicing some dissatisfaction with the way the aid is used to promote the donors own commercial interests. Today's complaint in our correspondence columns of how even 'grant' aid does not buy for us what we really need or the high price at which it is made available to domestic users, reflects precisely that disenchantment in these quarters.

It is not surprising that a donor is using its "grant aid" to promote its own industry. But this does not mean that the Government of Pakistan should accept blindly whatever is doled or dumped in the name of grant. The allegation that a university is being forced to accept scientific equipment for which it has no use needs to be probed seriously. Similarly, it is scandalous if it is true that grant funds are being used to sell fertiliser in this country at two and half times the international price. It has been pointed out that in fact such fertiliser is lying with the government unsold at this price. Similarly, some farm machinery financed through this grant is lying unused because our farmers do not need it as their requirements are different.

In the on-going North-South dialogue, the issue of how to make transfer of resources from the rich

to the poor countries more meaningful has been debated for a long time. The decision to convert a good bit of 'aid' as outright grant has in fact been taken as a result of this dialogue. But it will be tragic if the benefit of such a decision is nullified through a faulty and commercially-motivated method of disbursing grant funds by the donors.

Pakistan and many other aid-receiving developing countries have since the late sixties pointed out at various forums the adverse impact of tied aid on its domestic price structure and its inflationary fall-out. So far nothing apparently has been done to rectify this situation. Obviously, domestic legislation in many donor countries try to give strong protection to local business and industry through the instrument of aid. But at least these countries, including Pakistan, must resist accepting 'grants' which are used as an instrument for dumping goods competing with those manufactured by the recipient country itself. For example, an 'insider' has revealed that at a time when our two urea factories were being completed, we were accepting urea imports financed from some kind of foreign grant!

Incidentally, some time ago there was a move to bring out a comprehensive white paper on how 'aid' has been used in this country over the past three decades. This was promised in response to the criticism that much of it has gone down the drain, benefiting some vested interests here or some foreign experts from the donor countries. For some unknown reasons the unfolding of this detailed balance sheet (project-wise, and spelling out also the benefits that have accrued to the economy) was suddenly suspended. In view of the new focus that the aid is now receiving and certain reservations expressed in some quarters, it is necessary that the complicated story is told to the nation in all its complexity. This will not only help dispel some misgivings about the messy aid business but also correct many distortions that mis use of the foreign funds may have caused in the economy.

/9274

CSO: 4600/58

## STRONG PLEA MADE TO TEST REGIME'S CREDIBILITY

Lahore VIEWPOINT in English 17 Jul 86 pp 5-6

[Text]

HURRIED passage of the controversial Ninth Constitutional Amendment Bill, the circumstances in which it has closely followed the Eighth, and President Ziaul Haq's address to the joint session of Parliament, explaining the purpose of the new Act, indicate a state of confused uncertainty that will add to the deep anxiety felt by every concerned citizen. Opposition to the law is widespread and well grounded. First, even the most zealous religious leaders apprehend that it will give rise to sectarian squabbles and conflicts. Nor can there be any doubt that minority communities and sects will feel aggrieved that their religious beliefs will be ignored and overruled when public laws are governed by one Muslim sect's interpretation of religious edicts and injunctions. Thus, in sensitive matters where the widest possible consensus should guide law-making this essential ingredient will be lost, leading to the disregard of minority opinions and the alienation of non-Muslims and non-conformists. Then, the amending law, by depriving the Muslim personal law of the protection it had hitherto enjoyed, threatens to reduce or take away the meagre rights

that Muslim women had been accorded in certain matters. Pakistani women will have to begin anew their struggle against the prevailing obscurantist and feudal values which, put simply, seek to relegate them to the zenana. Even more significantly, the Ninth Constitutional Amendment plainly weakens the Parliament's role as the supreme law-making body, compelling it to share legislative powers with the yet untried institution of the Shariat Courts.

It is known that the Ninth Amendment was the price paid, willingly, by the Government for ensuring unopposed enactment of the Eighth Constitutional Amendment. In actual fact, whatever the details of the bargain made with the opposition group, it seems clear now that the latest change merely seeks to complete the process begun by the earlier amendment, namely, to protect the regime and safeguard its policies, through various pressures on the Houses of Parliament and the use of the Shariat Courts whenever necessary. Apart from the desire for political longevity, the socio-economic format is meant to be kept intact; and it is intended that the regime's present international commitments should not be

affected. And whenever further regression is required to serve influential vested interests, Islamic principles, translated and interpreted by State appointees, will be invoked through references to the Shariat Courts. Apparently, it is hoped that, in this manner, by 1990 the system of diarchy will have been so consolidated and its democratic features so emasculated that it will become exceedingly difficult to rescue Pakistan from its undemocratic trappings and take it along the path delineated for his people in clear, ringing terms by the Quaid-i-Azam. It is also plain that unless essential policy changes can be made very soon, Pakistan's economic recovery and social regeneration will become more and more difficult.

Further, it needs to be noted that veteran MRD leader Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan, known to be miserly in passing strictures, has strongly deplored the partisan political speech made by General Ziaul Haq before Parliament's joint session last week. Apart from the fact that this style of address is not expected from a constitutional Head of State, specially on a formal State occasion, it rudely rules out all possibility of rap-



prochement between the regime and the main Opposition parties. This type of speechifying will mean anyhow that the polarisation will widen and rancour mount, increasing tensions and bringing confrontation nearer. The divergence between the regime and the real Opposition on the main points in dispute appears to be unbridgeable. For example, Government spokesmen claim bravely that Martial Law was an oxygen tent (put into use in order to save the nation's life), while the opposition regard it as an asphyxiant which the people have survived only because of continuing struggle and resistance. Hence, for many Government dignitaries, the anniversary of Martial Law was treated as a day of deliverance, while most others label it the

blackest of Black Days. Then each side has accused the other of being driven by a hunger for power. It is seen that those in office do not seem to be satiated even after nine years, while those on the other side of the fence claim that in calling for democratic change by a free vote they voice the people's irresistible will. However, Government says it believes that the people are not interested in free party elections, but only in getting their problems solved. There is ample evidence to show that his assertion is not true. The people's disaffection does rest on their untended problems, but they also believe that their clamour will invite attention only when an honest democratic system has been installed in the land. Nor are the people really impressed by the promises made to them by

the regime's new front-men in terms that can be listed in five points. They have heard too many such promises; and Government's credibility is totally lost when the legislators--whose corruption was certified by the Head of State himself--are designated to cleanse the messy administrative stables. Again, the people are not won over by the threat that their leaders can be arrested and detained. Everybody knows this, because the process has been witnessed again and again. Most people also know that repression offers no answer to any problem, and that the larger the number of arrests the greater the chaos and destabilisation.

Lastly, all the protagonists claim persistently that the people are on their side. This can easily be put to the test through impartial, clean elections, so that the people of Pakistan can finally be allowed to choose their representatives who will then determine the country's future course. The oft-made claim that last year's elections gave the present Government a mandate for five years, or any mandate at all, is unconvincing and untrue. Even, if it is believed sincerely by some of those who make it, they should bow before the far greater number who do not accept it. The best course would be for the Government and the Opposition to work out a compromise that will bring the country to fair and free elections within the next year, and open up paths to progress that have been obstructed for so long. This is demanded by national interest and public weal.

/9274

CSO: 4600/456



## COMMENTARY DISCUSSES MUSLIM YOUTH LEAGUE, OTHER TOPICS

Lahore VIEWPOINT in English 17 Jul 86 p 19

[Commentary by Husain Naqi]

[Text]

ARE FUNDS available with the ruling party? So it appears if you read what the Punjab Minister for Forests and Culture (what a wonderful combination of departments!), Sardar Arif Rashid, is reported to have said while inaugurating the offices of the Muslim Youth League. The young Sardar, who heads the OML's youth wing, has also quoted Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo (perhaps without his consent) as having said that "2,000 million rupees have been reserved for the Muslim Youth League" by him (Mr. Junejo).

The Minister, who appears to have dropped the idea of promising that card-holding Leaguers will not be arrested by ordinary policemen or junior officers, told the gathering that MYL green-card-holders would be authorised to recommend educated and trained unemployed persons for jobs.

**No small amount**

Rs. 2,000 million is no small amount and would naturally bring water to the mouths of many youth who have nothing to do. Many of them must have considered this a tempting enough bait to join the MYL. By the time these lines appear in print, the Minister must have collected around him a good number of young people and helped them on a 'first come, first served' basis.

Earlier last Friday, no less a person than the President, Gen. Ziaul Haq, had also said that Rs. 2,000 million had been given to legislators to enable them to entrench themselves in their constituencies. Is it the same amount that is now being dangled before the unemployed youth? Most probably it is. Whatever the case, one would like to emphasise the need for creating public opinion against the use of the tax-payer's money (and with most taxes being indirect, every citizen has contributed his share) for securing partisan ends. Every paisa spent should be accounted for, and it should be seen that the public funds are not misused for buying political support. This money should neither be allowed to be used by anyone for buying voters, nor as a privy purse by legislators, ministers and others.

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**The Bar incidents**

THE INCIDENTS which took place at the Lahore High Court Bar and the District Bar Association will certainly not add to the public respect for these bodies. The story becomes all the more tragic when you consider the fact that the Presidents of these Bars themselves refused Mr. Rasul Bux Palejo permission to attend two receptions there.

Mr. Palejo is a prominent Sindhi writer and intellectual, Secretary-General of the Awami Tehrik and the current convener of the MRD. He has been a prisoner of conscience for long years. The two Bars would have added to their stature had they allowed Mr. Palejo to address them. Both of them also forgot that Mr. Palejo was a member of the Sind Bar. The zealots of the High Court and District Bars forgot that they were criticising Mr. Palejo for remarks he had never made. He had been grossly (and, perhaps, deliberately) misrepresented by a section of Press and his repeated denials apparently cut no ice with his detractors.

However, to the dismay of those who wanted to prevent Mr. Palejo from speaking at the two Bars, he was able to address at least two receptions a day elsewhere in the city. Lahore heard his formula for saving and strengthening Pakistan under a truly federal dispensation with justice for all provinces.

### The Councillors

His audiences only grew after the pious Councillors, led by Mayor Shujaur Rehman, took out a procession demanding that Palejo be hanged. While a Councillor was reported to have tried to defend Mr. Palejo's right to express his views, one would ask the Lahore Mayor to tell us what the Corporation has done in seven years to improve even a single civic service. How about sanitation, garbage removal, encroachments (beginning with his own family enclave), municipal schools, dispensaries, public toilets, parking lots and, above all, combating corruption and misuse of public funds. Lahorites did not elect the Councillors to sit in judgment on men like Palejo whose feet are cleaner than

their hands. They were elected to run the city and in that they have failed abysmally.

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WHENEVER the municipal authorities wake up to remove encroachments from thoroughfares the first victims, invariably, are the vendors earning a livelihood and contributing to economic activity. One can see their 'rehris' being overturned or all the belongings being confiscated or destroyed.

### The only one?

The question is: are street vendors the only culprits? There are many other forms of encroachment which never attract the attention of the LMC's anti-encroachment staff. The most blatant of them are the extensions built over public thoroughfares especially in shopping areas in the walled city and elsewhere by house-owners and influential shopkeepers. Many city parks and playgrounds, corners, roundabouts, even roads and railway property, have been usurped and turned into private property. Again, there are hundreds of private vehicles which remain parked on thoroughfares for hours on end. Why are these never removed or fined?

### Market places

Again, almost all the residential areas within municipal limits have been turned into market places while the LMC has looked the other way. There is also wanton misuse of trust property, both Muslim and non-Muslim, which has been shamelessly encroached upon by the resourceful and the influential. It so appears that in the not too distant future, it will be impossible for the people to move around in Lahore and there would be traffic jams and blocks for long hours. Will the LMC and the LDA ever wake up?

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CSO: 4600/456

# LIST OF STUDENT POLITICAL PRISONERS RELEASED

Lahore VIEWPOINT in English 17 Jul 86 pp 29, 32

[Text]

THE WORST sufferers among the political prisoners in the country's jails are the students. The number is quite large — the list given below is by no means exhaustive. Almost all of these prisoners have been convicted by military courts although the gravity of charges against them warranted processes in accordance with the universally accepted procedures of fair trial. Most of them spent long periods in solitary confinement and in fetters. Quite a few of them were awarded the death penalty which was subsequently changed to imprisonment for 25 years. They were at various stages of academic careers before their detention — two were studying at schools, a couple of them were in university classes, and the rest were in colleges. Despite exceptionally harsh conditions in jails, some of them have continued their studies and successfully taken their examinations.

MANY STUDENT activists are still languishing in prison. We have compiled a list, which is by no means exhaustive. Almost all of them belong to the PSF, the student wing of the People's Party. Where that is not the case, the organisation to which they belong has been indicated.

ASIF BUTT (Sialkot). A law student who was arrested in 1980 in the aftermath of factional fighting among students. Was released on

the demand of PIA plane hijackers in 1981. Rearrested in July 1981 as he returned to the country. Tried under FIR 211/81 and given 25 years' imprisonment. He was also tried earlier under MLR-31, Code 6, and sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment. He is to serve a total of 39 years.

ZUBAIR SHAH (Gujranwala). Son of a school teacher. First arrested in 1977, and given one year and ten lashes; was taken into custody again, and given 25 years in Zulfikar case. He is serving his term in Mianwali Jail.

ALI HAIDER SHAH: (Larkana). A student of the Jamshoro University. He was locked up in the wake of student riots in which an army officer was killed. Ali Haider was tried for murder and sentenced to death, which was commuted to 25 years later. Released in 1981 on PIA hijackers demand. He was taken into custody again when he returned to the country. He is at Jhelum prison now and is also facing fresh charges and being tried by the Punjab Special Court for terrorists.

KAMRAN HAIDER KIYANI: (Alipur Hazara). First arrested in 1977 for alleged involvement in the Peshawar Ammunition Case. Was sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment. He is lodged in the Haripur Jail.

MOHAMMAD SABIR MUGHAL: He is to serve a total of 42 years. Arrested in May 1982. Tried by a special military court under the Explosives Act, which awarded a 14-year-term to him. He got three

years from another military court under MLR-8. For involvement with Al-Zulfikar, he was awarded a 25-year jail term. He is in the Kot Lakhpat Jail.

**TALAT JAFFERY** (Sialkot). He was arrested in October 1983. Both his parents have been prisoners of conscience. His first trial under MLR-8 landed him a one-year prison term. In the subsequent trial he got 25 years in the Al-Zulfikar case. He is in Multan Jail.

**RANA FARHAT ALI** (Sialkot). A student of the Law College Lahore, he was rounded up on April 22, 1983. First tried under the Explosives Act and acquitted. Later got a 25 year sentence in the Al-Zulfikar case and is now in Sahiwal Jail.

**JAVED AKHTAR** (Lahore). First picked up in 1981 and released after a year. Arrested again in October 1985, and given a three-year prison sentence. In addition to that he is to serve 25 years for involvement in Al-Zulfikar activities.

**MOHAMMAD RAFI MALIK**. Son of Zubaida Malik, and a college student. Arrested in 1982 and awarded a 25-year jail-term being one of the accused in the Al-Zulfikar case.

**AURANGZEB ZAFAR** (Islamabad). Arrested in 1983 while a student of the Lower Mall College Rawalpindi. He was given a 25-year jail term in the Al-Zulfikar case.

**MOHAMMAD ASGHAR** (Sialkot). Was 14 when arrested. Is the youngest political prisoner. Sentenced to 25 years' imprisonment under FIR-211/81. Arrested in April 1984, he is in Bahawalpur Jail now.

**SHEIKH HAMID ALI** (Lahore). He was 16 when was arrested in December 1981, for association with Al-Zulfikar and was awarded a 25-year prison term. Another military court tried him under MLR-54 and sentenced him to three years in jail.

**RANA LAIQ ALI**: An intermediate student at the Commerce College, Sialkot. A younger brother of Rana Farhat Ali, he was arrested in Al-Zulfikar case in March, 1984 and given a 25-year jail term.

**MOHAMMAD IJAZ BHATTI**: An intermediate student from Lahore, was taken into custody in December

1981. In his first trial he got 14 years under the Explosives Act. In his second trial under FIR-211/81, he got another 25 years. He has to serve 39 years in all. He is in Multan Jail at present.

**KAMRAN HAIDER RIZVI** (Islamabad). Arrested in May, 1981, when he was studying at the Federal College, Islamabad. He is to serve a total of 35 years in prison. He got 10 years in the Libya Conspiracy Case and 25 years in the Al-Zulfikar case. He is lodged in Jhelum Jail at present.

**MASUD IQBAL** (Lahore). Was rounded up in August, 1981. A special military court gave him 14 years under the Explosives Act. After that, on account of his alleged involvement with Al-Zulfikar, he was sentenced to '25 years' imprisonment.

**SALIM ABBAS** (Sialkot). A student leader from Islamia College, he was taken into custody in April 1983. He is to serve 25 years, which was given to him in Al-Zulfikar case. He is in Sahiwal Jail now.

**JAVED IQBAL MUHAZZAM** (Lahore). Arrested in December, 1981 when he was a third-year student. Sentenced to 25 years by a military court for involvement in the Manawala robbery. Being one of the accused in the Al-Zulfikar case, an additional 25 years sentence was awarded him. He is to serve a total of 50 years in prison.

**IMDAD CHANDIO, SHER MUHAMMAD MANGRU, GASSHAN PARKASH and MOHAMMAD KHAN SOLANGI**. They belong to Sind and are members of the Democratic Students Federation. They are among the accused in the Jam Saqi Pamphlet Case. They have been in prison since 1978.

**NASIM IQBAL**: (Lahore). A student of Government College. Was arrested in 1983. Is now in Sahiwal Jail.

**ALTAF AHMAD KAYANI** (Lahore). He is to serve 17 years in prison. Arrested in December 1981. He is in Faisalabad Jail.

**RAFI MEMON** (Karachi). A University student, he has been in detention since 1978. He along with Nazir Abbasi was involved in the Pamphlet Case.

**SADIQ IMRANI** (Quetta). He has been in detention since 1983.

## COMMENTARY VIEWS 'STEADY TRICKLE' OF IRANIAN REFUGEES

Lahore VIEWPOINT in English 17 Jul 86 p 29

[Text]

CONFIRMATION is lent to reports that a steady Iranian trickle has been added to the existing Afghan refugee flood by last week's repeat demonstration in Karachi, before the offices of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, demanding full refugee status for all Iranians entering Pakistan — most of them illegally. A slow influx from Iran has been reported since the fall of the Shah, and the first asylum-seekers are said to have included SAWAK agents who were well looked after by their friends and collaborators in Pakistan while waiting for passage further to the West. Other Iranians drifted across the border for a variety of reasons; but most of them certainly did not qualify to be treated as political refugees. These arrivals were apart from those of the Iranian Baluch, who come and go without much difficulty and are seldom unwelcome because of their ethnic affinities and even consanguinity. Lately, an additional motivation for escape from Iran is said to be concerned with avoidance of conscription for the Gulf War; as the fighting continues without discernible end, it appears

that war-weariness and fear of their sons suffering and dying seems to be overcoming many Iranians' earlier euphoria and eagerness for martyrdom.

Whatever the roots of the matter, Pakistan now seems to be confronted with new trouble on a third front, the other two being the Afghan and, sporadically, the Indian frontiers. Although there is much local sympathy for the Iranians, even those fleeing their homeland, Pakistan just cannot afford to go on adding to its burdens without inviting risk of greater economic and social disorder. For some years, the UNCHR has been urged persistently by Iran's refugee leaders to accept their basic demand. But, obviously, the question is not one that concerns only the UN agency. It matters far more to Pakistan and its people. The Pakistan Government must, therefore, begin to give more serious attention to problems that are multiplying because our sprawling borders are not fully protected or because for strange political reasons the administration deliberately tolerates such ingress. Islamabad should make known to the UN Secretariat as well as to

all its neighbours that there are limits to acting on the thesis that Government leaders had adumbrated about this country being the fortress of Islam with gates ever wide open to those who seek succour and shelter. It must now decide that the country cannot become a free-entry region for whoever wishes to take advantage of this situation. Not only are there physical and economic problems, shortages of food and water, land, and fuels, but an abundance of other difficulties that must restrict its large-heartedness in this matter. Pakistan also has a host of domestic problems to solve and a large number of its own people that are still not fully settled, even if the Biharis stranded in Bangladesh are not now considered to be Pakistan's responsibility. Its future policies on this matter must be worked out with great circumspection and common sense, viewing the situation in terms of the consequences that it will face in the long term, including the effect that tolerance for alien refugees will have on its relations with the neighbour concerned.



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**DATE FILMED**

Sept 25, 1986